The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TOM SCOTT SECURES A REPORT FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—MR. CREAMER'S ABSENCE AT A CRITICAL MOMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has agreed upon the bill giving a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and the bill was reported to the House to-day and ordered to be printed and referred back to the committee. This report and reference do not change the parliamentary situation of the bill in the least, since the committee has no right to report the bill for consideration unless authorized by a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Scott must have had a good deal of difficulty in getting this committee to give him a favorable report, and it is hardly possible that its action at this late date can be of sufficient service to pay for the trouble and time which the report has cost. The committee, when full, consists of thirteen members, but there has been one vacancy since the death of Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, leaving the actual number of members twelve. Mr. Creamer, who has been understood to be opposed to the bill, was absent from the meeting to-day. This left eleven members of the committee to act upon the measure, and they are reported to have voted as follows:

In favor of the bill: Sypher, Louisiana; Killinger, Pennsylvania; Wells, Missouri; Barnum, Connecticut; Standiford, Kentucky, and Houghton, California.

Against the bill: Sawyer, Wisconsin, Chairman of Committee; Williams, Michigan; Corwin, Illinois; McDill, Iowa, and Neal, Ohio.

Creamer's vote against the bill would have made a tie and defeated the favorable report. Unless he has good excuse for his absence he will have a heavy responsibility to bear. It is announced that an attempt will be made on Monday to have an evening session devoted to its consideration next week.

PASSAGE OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

THE DISPOSITION TO REFER TO MR. COX'S RECORD TOO MANIFEST—THE LAUGH TURNED ON MR. WHEELER—THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE—THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House to-day took up the Army Appropriation bill and passed it substantially as it was reported by the committee. It has been very generally understood that the Democrats intended to debate this bill at length, not with a view of preventing its passage, but seizing upon it as a pretext for pouring out vials of wrath on the Administration for employing the Army in some of the Southern States. Some of the Democratic leaders had prepared speeches to be delivered on this occasion, but the determination to pursue the course previously marked out was abandoned, and the bill was permitted to pass with the merest show of partisan opposition. When the first paragraph of the bill was read, Mr. Cox proposed an amendment in the shape of a proviso that no portion of the Army should be used to deprive citizens of their rights, nor interfere in any way with the Legislatures of the several States. Mr. Cox said his amendment was in the words of a similar amendment proposed by Henry Winter Davis in 1856, when the Army had been employed in Kansas, which amendment resulted in defeating the bill at that time and forcing the President to call an extra session of Congress. Mr. Wheeler, who had charge of the bill, asked Mr. Cox whether at that time he approved of the military interference in Kansas, to which Mr. Cox replied he did not. Mr. Wheeler then sent to the Clerk's desk and asked to have read a speech delivered in the House at that time by Mr. Cox. The speech was a strong indorsement of the action of President Buchanan in sending the Army into Kansas and dispersing the Territorial Legislature, and the reading was proceeded with amid much derisive laughter on the Republican side. Before the reading was concluded Mr. Cox arose and said there was a mistake about that speech, which produced great merriment, and Mr. Cox's voice was drowned by calls of "Read, read." Finally Mr. Cox went to the desk and took the *Globe* from the hands of the Clerk, and when quiet was restored said the speech which had been read was that of Mr. Cox, of Kentucky. This turned the laugh on Mr. Wheeler, and when Mr. Cox informed that gentleman that he was not a member of the House in 1856, the general hilarity was increased. It appears that some one put the *Globe* for 1856 on Mr. Wheeler's desk, with the speech of Cox, of Kentucky, marked, and Mr. Wheeler was thus naturally led to believe that Samuel S. Cox was its author. In the general amusement caused by this funny incident, the amendment was rejected by the committee. The amount appropriated by the bill is $27,701,500, which amount was not materially changed by the few amendments made by the House. The Democrats will make little opposition, and none at all for the purpose of delay to the appropriations, which they are very anxious should be passed, so that an extra session will not be necessary. They will reserve their political speeches in the House till the caucus Southern bill is taken up, and this they will oppose to the utmost.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate had up the Indian Appropriation bill to-day and agreed to all the committee's amendments, including that increasing the appropriation for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New-Mexico $100,000, making the total $500,000. This amendment led to a discussion, as it does every year, during which several Senators opposed the policy of feeding and clothing the Indians. Mr. Stewart referred to the policy of Gen. Crook in Arizona, and said that officer had been more successful in governing the Indians than all others together.

NO CHANCE FOR THE BOUNTY BILL.

Senator Logan made an unsuccessful effort to-day to have one day next week devoted to the consideration of the Bounty bill recently passed by the House. From the brief discussion that took place, it is evident that the bill will meet with much opposition.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to the Japanese Indemnity bill this morning, important modifications having been made in the bill referred to the committee, which it was stated erroneously two days ago had been decided upon. The bill which the committee has adopted, and which it has authorized Judge E. R. Hoar to report to the House, provides that one-half of the entire amount of the Japanese indemnity fund shall be turned back to the Japanese Government, and that the other half shall be used in establishing a school for interpreters. The committee left out of the bill any provision for the distribution of prize money to the crews of the Wyoming and Ta Kiang. They also recommend the use of the entire sum in the way before described, leaving no part of it to be turned back into the Treasury of the United States. It is in respect to the last two provisions that the bill of the committee differs from the bill which they were reported to have adopted. Of course there is little prospect that the bill will pass both branches of Congress at this late period of the session.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The House Judiciary Committee will meet to-morrow morning, and examine witnesses touching the charges made against the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which were referred to that committee for investigation. President Orton, Gen. Eckert, Messrs. Croley, of the *Graphic*, Dodworth, of the *Commercial Bulletin*, and others, have been summoned. Mr. Dodsworth telegraphed to-night from New-York that sickness would prevent his attendance to-morrow. The resolution offered by Mr. Dawes, under which this investigation is made, directed the committee to inquire whether the Western Union Company have refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association on account of criticisms by that association on the telegraph company.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OUTRAGES ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

Col. Robb, of the late Mexican Border Commission, appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, and made a full statement of the condition of the border. He read affidavits just received by him, showing that since the Commission left there a year ago, the depredations by Mexican raiders on citizens of Texas have increased tenfold. Some of the affiants residing at or near Brownsville say thefts of horses and cattle are committed in open day as well as night, and not unfrequently accompanied by murders. In a recent case the Mexican authorities were informed of what had happened, but they took no steps to aid in the recovery of the stolen cattle. A petition to the Governor of Texas represented that there was no protection to persons or property outside of Texan towns, and very little to property anywhere; and therefore they applied to him to recognize the raising of minute men for protection. The committee will meet on Wednesday to agree upon a report concerning the subject.

CONFERENCES OF THE LIBERALS.

During the week a number of leading Liberals from New-York and other States have gathered here. Their consultations with Senators Fenton and Schurz are observable. The conferences do not appear to be confined exclusively to themselves, but include quite a number of prominent men who, though not having sympathized with the Cincinnati movement, seem to be fully in accord with the opinions there announced, which they suppose to be tending to independent political action by the people.

TREASURY BALANCES AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $7,040,766; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,465,000; coin, $69,891,563, including coin certificates, $21,516,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The customs receipts to-day were $443,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. George B. Livingston is detached from the Colorado and ordered to the Plymouth; Lieut. Charles H. Marshall is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the Colorado; Lieut. E. C. Houston is detached from the Benicia and ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John A. Gardner, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Rhode Island; and Joseph C. Bridgman, of Massachusetts, to be Agent for the Indians of Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

Postmasters.—The following have been nominated to be Postmasters: Israel Howell, Trenton, N. J.; Henry A. Green, Jersey City, N. J.; William E. Kindrick, Chattanooga, Tenn.; David A. Allen, Brenham, Texas; Charles Krickenbarger, Bonham, Texas; J. W. Rich, Vinton, Iowa; T. C. Hall, Port Gibson, Miss.; Oliver C. Eaton, Havana, Ill.; Abraham E. Smith, Rockford, Ill.; A. T. Dickinson, Normal, Ill.; Robert W. Boone, Newberry Court-house, S. C.; B. H. Dyckman, South Haven, Mich.; Luther Whitney, Muskegon, Mich., and John M. Nevins, Hastings, Mich.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Richard B. Irwin did not, as was expected by the Committee on Ways and Means, make his appearance this afternoon for further examination on the subsidy question.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following acts of Congress were approved by the President to-day: An act for the protection of the United States Custom-house in the City of Louisville, Ky. An act to authorize the Seneca nation of New-York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, and to confirm existing leases. An act to amend section 5,240 of the revised statutes of the United States. In relation to the compensation of National Bank Examiners. An act authorizing the Citizen's National Bank of Sanbornton, N. H., to change its name, and an act to authorize the Secretary of War to give permission to extend the Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe, Va.

GEN. BUTLER TO VISIT EUROPE.

A delegation from Washington County, Md., to-day invited Gen. Butler to deliver an address at the agricultural fair next Fall, but Mr. Butler declined, saying he expected to be traveling in Europe at that time.

THE "GAG LAW."

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day, after discussion, laid on the table Representative Phelps' resolution having in view the repeal of the so-called "Poland Gag law." The committee took the ground that it was for the courts to say whether the subject of libel was contemplated by its provisions.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

The report of Major Farquhar, United States Corps of Engineers, transmitted to the Senate to-day, shows as the result of the survey made under his direction that the probable cost of improving the Mississippi River from the Falls of St. Anthony up to Grand Rapids, 357 miles, so as to give five feet of navigation at the lowest stage of water would be $2,136,704. A depth of three feet could be secured by the expenditure of $2,030,720.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN ON THE PAN-HANDLE THROWN OFF THE TRACK—SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—About 2 o'clock this morning Southern express train No. 5, eastward-bound, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, while running at a speed of about twenty-two miles an hour, ran over a broken rail one mile west of Mingo Junction, Ohio. One baggage, two passenger, one special, and two sleeping cars were thrown over an embankment and burned, the fire originating in the special car. The baggage was entirely destroyed, among the sufferers being the Strakosch Opera Troupe, who lost all their baggage.

The engine and express car passed over safely.

No lives are lost, but the following persons are reported injured: Harvey Mann, of Bellefonte, Penn., extensive scalp wound and injured about the breast; John Roports, of Cincinnati, bruised; John Shane and wife, slightly cut and bruised; G. N. McCullough, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, three ribs broken, and cut about the head; William Stewart, General Freight Agent, slightly bruised; S. L. Gardner, flagman of the train, slightly injured.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CLAIM TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

STATUS OF THE RESOLUTION TO ADMIT HIM—POSSIBILITY AND PROBABILITY OF TAKING IT UP AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Sargent, in the Senate to-day said, there were other matters pending of more importance than the Bounty bill, among them the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and he would like to have the Senator from Indiana call it up again before adjournment, as he believed a vote could be reached soon. He regarded action upon this resolution as one of war or peace, and therefore of the greatest importance. Mr. Morton will try again to take up the Pinchback case. The laying of a measure on the table in the Senate, does not, as in the House, make a final disposition of it, as a majority of the Senate can take any subject from the table at any time when a vote can be reached. The difficulty in this case is to get a sufficient number of votes. There will be a great antagonism of measures, and the caucus programme of business makes no place for any of them except the Appropriation bills. Some Senators who voted to lay the Pinchback resolution on the table will vote to take it up again when no Appropriation bill is pending. The Democrats have now a much better chance to defeat it than before it was laid aside, and they are not likely to yield any advantage they have secured.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE—BUTLER'S INEFFECTUAL OBJECTION—PROSPECT OF THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND ITS EFFECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Poland, from the Special Committee on Affairs in Arkansas, to-day made a supplemental report from that committee of a resolution affirming in positive terms the judgment of the House that there should be no interference with the existing Government in that State by any department of the Government. Gen. Butler was on his feet immediately to object to its reception, and showed more feeling on account of his failure than he has exhibited any time this session. Mr. Poland and Mr. Butler were standing near each other, and when Mr. Butler objected to the resolution being received, Mr. Poland said, in a voice not intended for the reporters in the gallery: "But you can't help yourself." Mr. Butler retorted in the same tone: "I will see whether I can help myself or not." He found that he could not, for the committee had the right to report at any time, and this affirmative resolution will come up whenever the report of the committee shall be brought before the House. The House in adopting this resolution would answer the request of the President for instructions as to his duty, and would follow the suggestions of THE TIMES, made shortly after the first report was presented. Judge Poland expects his resolution will be adopted. The same opinion is expressed by several of the most prominent members of the House. Others are equally positive that the House will sustain Mr. Ward's minority report. It is hardly to be disputed that the temper of the House generally concerning extreme political legislation is gradually moderating, and whatever doubt may have existed at any time of the passage of the caucus bill and the overthrow of the Garland Government is at least considerably strengthened.

LOUISIANA.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE AGREE ON A REPORT—MR. MARSHALL, THE DEMOCRAT, TO MAKE A STATEMENT OF HIS VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Committee on the Condition of Affairs in Louisiana had a meeting to-night, and Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye presented a report upon which they were entirely harmonious and united. Mr. Marshall, it is understood, does not wholly agree with them, and will make a statement of his own views to accompany the report, which is likely to be made in the House early next week. The reports of disagreement between the three Republican members of the committee were wholly unfounded, as might have been supposed, and as their report will show.

RUMORED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN VICE PRESIDENT WILSON AND GEN. LONGSTREET.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 16.

Some days ago there was a rumor of an important letter received in this city from Vice President Wilson, and of an equally important letter written in response. Gossip toyed with the correspondence for an hour, and then flitted off to other things. It now transpires that Mr. Wilson's New-Orleans correspondent is Gen. Longstreet, and that the correspondence was of a highly significant and instructive character. The Vice President's views have already been made public through the medium of a communication which went the rounds of the newspapers, and it may be assumed that, in writing to Gen. Longstreet, they were reiterated. Such is, in fact, the general understanding now. But, as to our New-Orleans friend's reply, there does not seem to be a satisfactory conclusion. The most popular view is that the old warrior agreed with Mr. Wilson in his theories as to military interference here, and, it is even hinted, added some running comments on the constitutional worthlessness of the concern in whose interest that interference has been invoked. We should not be surprised if this proved to be the correct version, for it occurred to us at the time that the assignment of Hugh J. Campbell to the defense of the State-house last month meant more than a desire—a very natural desire, however—to secure that valuable person's services.

It seems quite probable, in fact, that Gen. Longstreet has become disgusted with the Packard administration, and has availed himself of an opportunity to confide his disgust to Vice President Wilson. We only regret that the General's reticence will not allow him to submit so interesting and lively a correspondence to the public.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 19.—Affairs relating to the strike remain about the same. Many operatives would doubtless return to work, but for the fear of violence from the strikers. Threats have been made in many instances, not countenanced, however, by the Union. To-day eight spinners, with their families, took the train for Boston, en route for the "Old Country," their expenses home being paid by the Union. They were escorted to the depot by 300 or more operatives, male and female, headed by fife and drum, and bearing a banner. In this evening's papers a card appeared from the Weavers' Committee to the effect that the strikers were ready and willing to consider any proposition from the manufacturers having in view a settlement of the existing difficulties. It is thought a slight concession now on each side would arrange the whole matter in dispute.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The Hoosac Tunnel question is now likely to be definitely settled by a bill reported in the Legislature to-day, by unanimous consent of the special committee who have been considering the subject for some weeks. The bill establishes the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company, who are to have exclusive control of the line, the right being reserved to any connecting line to use the tunnel upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Railroad Commissioners. Five Directors, appointed by the Governor, are authorized to complete Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and, as they may deem expedient, either to operate the same or to hold it open to the use of all such railroad corporations as may apply for the right to use it, on such terms and conditions as the Directors may prescribe, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council; or to consolidate and unite the franchises and properties placed in their charge with the franchises and properties of other corporations forming part or parts of a through line between points in Eastern Massachusetts and points in the eastern part of the State of New-York; or, if necessary, to hire the same if beyond the limits of this State.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC AND CENTRAL PACIFIC ROADS TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Cabinet to-day considered the proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has been amended so as to make the sinking fund commence in 1872, applying to it the amount now due the company from the Government; then the company, beginning in 1875, to pay $500,000 per year in semi-annual payments for ten years; after this $750,000 semi-annually for ten years; then $1,000,000 per year, until the aggregate sums meet the bonded debt and interest; also to allow the Government to apply all transportation and mail dues as fast as received to the above sums. Any deficiency between the amount due by the Government and the obligations of the company is to be made up by the company every six months. The Cabinet decided to send this proposition to Congress, with a recommendation that action be promptly taken, so that the Government could begin to realize its benefits July 1, 1875. The proposition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company will also be submitted to Congress at the same time for similar action.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SUPERINTENDENT BANGS' COMMUNICATION—ONE MONTH'S STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in his communication to Postmaster-General Jewell touching the question of merchandise in the mails, which was sent by the latter yesterday to Senator Ramsey, presents statistics of the amounts of all the different classes of matters mailed at the fifty largest post offices in the United States during the four weeks ended Dec. 29, 1874, that month being selected because it included the season when the mails would be likely to be used to a great extent in forwarding holiday goods. From these statistics it appears that of the 4,543,048 pounds of all classes of matter mailed during that time at these fifty offices, there was eight and one-half per cent. of first-class matter, sixty-one and one-half of the second class, and thirty per cent. of the third class, and of the third class only 110,473 pounds, or two and four-tenths per cent. of the total of all, embraced samples of merchandise. Other statistics presented show that "samples of merchandise" occupied less of the mail facilities than books or any other class. Mr. Bangs says it is not probable that the mails will ever be used to forward articles of particular value or delicate texture great distances, excepting between places destitute of express facilities, and he says this provision for mailing merchandise should be retained on account of its many advantages to the public, among which he mentions the reduction of rates by express companies, the facilities afforded to those settling remote portions of our country, and the extension of the certainty and dispatch of the mails in cases where time is important. He argues, however, that there should be one uniform rate and weight for all articles of the third class, and shows that in most cases this would not increase the present cost of transportation. In conclusion, he claims to have proved that the deficiency of the Post Office Department is not in any way attributable to samples of merchandise or other third-class matter.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

ELECTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE S. J. R. M'MILLAN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—The ballot to-day in the joint convention of the Legislature resulted in the election of S. J. R. McMillan to the United States Senate, in place of Ramsey, by a vote of 82 to 16 for Lochren.

The Senator-elect is the present Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and is a man of unimpeachable integrity. He has always been a Republican in politics, but, having occupied for many years the benches of the District and Supreme Courts, his participation in political affairs has been limited to casting his vote. He is about fifty years of age, and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

CANADA.

NEW SILVER CURRENCY—THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SCHOOL TROUBLES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Hon. Mr. Cartwright said that the twenty-cent pieces would be withdrawn from circulation as soon as the new silver coins about to be imported arrive. It is the intention of the Government to compel the prepayment of postage throughout the Dominion, and also to make arrangements to have the new money-order system extended so as to include the United States.

The New-Brunswick school law matter will be brought up by Mr. Costigan, who says he does not desire to embarrass the Government, but considers that inasmuch as the Government has deemed it its duty to interfere and ask an amnesty for the people of the North-west, it is equally incumbent on it to make representations to the imperial authorities in regard to the New-Brunswick school laws, whose operation has proved so disastrous, and has been productive of so much trouble, disquiet, and loss of life in that province.

PASSAGE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION BILL.

QUEBEC, Feb. 19.—The Presbyterian Union bill has passed the legislative council of Quebec and will become a law.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF EXPELLED SISTERS OF CHARITY—DEPARTURE OF A NEW-YORK SWINDLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer Arizona, from Panama and way ports, arrived to-day. Among the passengers are forty-five Sisters of Charity, expelled from Colima and Guadalajara, and the Mexican Land Commissioners to settle the land difficulty in Lower California. The officers of the Arizona report trouble and turbulence along the lower coast, where a religious outbreak is imminent.

Philip Levy, arrested here last Saturday on a requisition from Gov. Tilden, of New-York, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, and who was detained here under a writ of habeas corpus, started East to-day in custody.

HEAVY SUGAR IMPORTATIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Various vessels which arrived at this port to-day, from the West Indies, brought a large amount of sugar, comprising 2,071 hogsheads, 100 boxes, 72 barrels, and 70 tierces. Late in the day the ship Formosa, of Salem, from Manila, came in from sea bringing 1,100 tons of sugar.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE IN THE STATE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The snow blockade has been raised, and the first train for nine days arrived from Rome to-day over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. The rolling stock of the company has suffered severely, eleven engines having been disabled, and some of them seriously damaged. One large snow-plow has been completely wrecked and others badly injured.

THE CASE OF CHARLIE ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 19.—Mr. Ross says the statement to the effect that his lost child suffered from serious illness is entirely erroneous. The inference which that statement also contained, that the abductors feared to call in medical aid for the relief of the child, and that death had probably ensued, falls to the ground.

ABSCONDED.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 19.—Moses T. Joselyn, a well-known owner of truck teams in this city, has absconded, leaving a wife and family and $15,000 liabilities.

ALBANY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE "RESPONSIBLE MAJORITY" TINKERING ITS OWN FAULTY WORK—THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL—REPEAL OF THE WESTCHESTER EXCISE LAW—PLAN FOR PAVING STREETS IN NEW-YORK—A DEMOCRATIC MAJOR GENERAL CREATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

The capital has been blessed with a grateful calm to-day, partly attributable to the lull after the contest on the Costigan bill, and partly to the fact that Friday is always a day for hurried work and a short session so as to allow members to take their weekly home trips. This week's adjournment will, however, be twenty-four hours longer than usual, as both Houses of the Legislature resolved concurrently to reassemble on Tuesday evening next, Monday being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday. Very little business was transacted in either House, the only unusual incidents of the legislative routine being the creation of a Major General by the Senate and the "tinkering" up by the House of its bungling work on what is known as the "Tweed bill," providing for the issuance of summary attachment against the property of defaulting or absconding debtors, official or private. The bill was actually passed by the House, after much debate and consideration, with a whole section of three or four hundred words left out, and the error having been remedied in the Senate, it came back to what is so frequently called here "the responsible Democratic majority of this Assembly" to be botched up. This is a sample of the legislation to be expected this session.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The greater part of the time of the Assembly was occupied in the third reading of bills, and a considerable number of comparatively unimportant measures were passed.

Mr. Schieffelin's bill for the repeal of the Special Excise law of Westchester County came up in regular course.

Mr. Husted moved to recommit, with instructions to the committee to strike out the enacting clause. This motion was really made so that Mr. Husted might have the opportunity of speaking on the subject of the general provisions of the bill. In the course of his remarks he argued that the passage of the bill was not necessary, as its objects would be fully accomplished by the general laws to be enacted on the subject of excise. Having concluded his remarks Mr. Husted withdrew his motion to recommit, and moved to lay the bill on the table, which, of course, not being debatable, precluded Mr. Schieffelin from the opportunity of replying.

The result of this tactical demonstration on the part of the Republican representative from Westchester was to create another party division by the majority, who rallied to the support of Mr. Schieffelin, and defeated the motion to lay on the table by a vote of 63 to 50. The bill was then passed by a vote of 66 yeas to 50 nays, one Republican, Mr. Wetherbee, of Orleans, voting with the Democrats.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. Hammond's bill, providing for the simplification and abridgement of the practice pleadings and proceedings of the courts of this State, known as the Code of Procedure, came up for concurrence, with an amendment made in the Senate. Mr. Hammond explained that, by some inadvertence, the whole of the bill as originally drafted by Mr. Charles O'Conor had not been sent in to the Assembly, and had as a consequence been passed in an incomplete shape. In this form it went to the Senate, where the omission had been discovered, and the bill amended so as to include the part left out. It now came back for concurrence, with the Senate amendment, which embraced the whole of the first section of the bill, as printed in the Senate, amendatory of section 179 of the Code. The bill was finally amended and passed by a vote of 66 yeas to 26 nays.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Whitmore, of Cortland, introduced a concurrent resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution providing that the annual salaries of members of Assembly shall hereafter be $1,000, instead of $1,500.

Mr. Struble, of Yates, offered a resolution calling on the Committee on Railroads to report the Pro Rata Freight bill within one week. Mr. Waehner, of New-York, rose to debate the resolution, and it accordingly went over under the rule.

Mr. Stauf, of New-York, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Trade and Manufactures to report a general bill designed to remedy the existing evils arising from the method of conducting gas companies, and especially as the improper registry by meters, the poor quality of gas furnished, and the exorbitant prices charged therefor. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, rose to debate, and the resolution went over.

FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

The bill for the pavement with asphalt-concrete of Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, was reported from the Committee on Cities. The majority report was signed by Messrs. Timothy J. Campbell and Mr. Kirk, of New-York; Mr. Taylor, of Monroe; Mr. Cleary, of Rensselaer, and Mr. McGroarty, of Kings. The adverse minority are Messrs. Daly and Hess, of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK STREET PAVEMENT BILL.

The committee, also, in compliance with the resolution introduced some days ago by Mr. Waehner, of New-York, reported a bill providing a general plan for the ordering and execution of the work of paving streets and avenues in the City of New-York. It directs that the Board of Aldermen shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Mayor, to direct the paving and repaving of the streets, avenues, and public places; that in cases where a pavement has been once laid and the cost thereof charged to and paid by the owners of adjoining property, the expense of repaving such streets shall be borne by a general assessment on all the taxable property in the City; in cases where one-third of the property-owners along the line of the street ordered to be paved or repaved feel aggrieved, they may apply to the general term of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department, which court shall appoint three Commissioners to determine whether the proposed pavement or repavement is necessary, and their judgment shall be final; any ordinance already passed directing paving to be done, and for which no petition was made by property-owners, and no contract already made shall be deemed void and inoperative; and, except for repairs, no patented pavement or article shall be advertised for, contracted for, or purchased, except under such circumstances that there can be a fair and reasonable opportunity for competition, the conditions to secure which shall be prescribed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJOR GENERAL.

The Governor this morning sent to the Senate the name of Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, of Brooklyn, to be Major General of Militia, commanding the Second Division, National Guard, vice John B. Woodward, promoted to be Inspector General on the staff of the Commander in Chief. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. Gen. Dakin is said to be the only Democratic Major General in the National Guard.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The business transacted in the Senate this morning was of an uninteresting character. All that calls for remark was the passage of a concurrent resolution calling upon the State Representatives in Congress to favor such an amendment of the Homestead law as will extend the time within which lands selected by soldiers must be occupied by them to ten years from the time of selection, and the ordering to a third reading of two bills—one reimbursing Warden Dunham for the moneys expended by him during 1874 in the support of prisoners confined upon civil process, and the other making this expense a county charge in the future.

THE STOCK OF GAS COMPANIES.

Of the bills introduced two are important. One offered by Senator Ray allows gas companies to increase their capital stock to any amount deemed proper for the purposes of the corporation, provided that the amount of the debts must never exceed that of the capital.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The second bill was introduced by Senator Lord, in the same form in which it was beaten last year. The bill is intended to equalize the assessment and collection of taxes. The first section of the bill provides that the only property exempt from taxation shall be such as is exempt from execution, cemeteries, land belonging to the State or the United States, and property exempt by the laws of the State or of the United States. The remainder of the bill is occupied by provisions which compel each taxable inhabitant to make sworn returns of the value of his or her property, and forbids the assessors, under severe penalties, to assess the property at any less than this sworn value, although they may, in their discretion, assess it at more.

A third bill, introduced by Senator Selkreg, may also be mentioned. It provides that General Terms of the Supreme Court may hereafter be held at such times as the majority of the Justices shall appoint.

SAVINGS BANK LEGISLATION.

Senator Lowery, from the Committee on Savings Banks, reported this morning Senator Wood's general bill for the organization of savings banks and the administration of their affairs. The committee have made several amendments in the bill, but they are all unimportant except the striking out of the ninth article, which provides for the dissolution of savings bank corporations, and the insertion in its place of the twenty seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act known to bankers as the "New-York" bill. The success of the bill as amended can fairly be said to be probable, although there are indications that an effort will be made to pass another on the same subject which has not yet been introduced in the Assembly, but which is being prepared under the direction of its Banking Committee.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOOD.

Senators King, Dow, and Parmenter, the committee appointed to investigate the charge against Senator Wood that he improperly inserted in last year's supply bill the sum of $10,000 as a salary for the Superintendent of the new Capitol, have held two meetings and have taken the testimony of nearly a dozen persons, all of whom fully substantiate the explanation given by Senator Wood, already printed. The only new fact brought to light is as sworn to by Sidney De Kay, who was formerly Gov. Dix's Private Secretary, that the fact that the Engrossing Clerk had omitted the item in question in the process of making the final copy of the bill from the original was discovered in Col. De Kay's room, and was called to the attention of the Governor, and that the mistake was rectified with his approval. This, of course, makes Col. Wood's case even stronger than he had claimed for himself, and, although several important witnesses remain to be examined, and among them Mr. Batcheller, the President of the Conference Committee on the part of the Assembly, there can be no doubt that the committee will make a report in accordance with the facts already developed. The truth is, that if there had been fewer candidates for Lieutenant Governor last Fall the scandal would never have been heard of, and if Senator Wood had been less prominent among his fellows it would have died out long ago.

THE COSTIGAN BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Costigan bill, having been passed in the Assembly yesterday, was this morning sent to the Senate for its concurrence in the regular course of business, and was duly referred to the Committee on Cities. It now seems probable that the bill cannot pass the Upper House. As at present constituted the Senate consists of eighteen Republicans, twelve Democrats, and two Liberals, of whom Mr. Coe always votes with the Democrats, and Mr. Middleton with the Republicans, so that, even supposing the Democrats vote solidly for the bill, and are supported by both Liberals, they would still need three Republicans to enable them to pass it. As yet there has been no "interchange of opinions," as a caucus is sometimes called by courtesy, on either side, but the drift of general conversations with the Republican Senators shows them to be opposed to the bill. Senator Robertson unqualifiedly is, and his action will carry great weight with it. But any speculations of this nature are premature, as the bill will not be acted upon before a week, and perhaps not before two, as Senator Woodin, the Chairman of the committee to which it was referred, is still absent on account of illness, and courtesy and policy alike enforce inaction until his return, which is not unlikely to be deferred until the week after next.

NEW COMMISSIONERS TO REVISE THE STATUTES.

It is understood that Gov. Tilden has nominated Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, and Sullivan Caverno, of Lockport, as Commissioners to revise the statutes, in the place of Jacob I. Werner, resigned, and Charles Stebbins, appointed Private Secretary to the Governor. Judge Johnson is known as one of the ablest jurists of the State, and admirably qualified for the work. Mr. Caverno, also, is said to be well adapted to fill the duties of Commissioner.

HAYTI.

GEN. NORD SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 19.—Intelligence has been received from Hayti that Gen. Alexis Nord, who was recently arrested on his arrival in that Republic, from St. Thomas, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 19.—The ground in this city and vicinity is frozen to a depth of five to eight feet. Hundreds of tenements and stores are without water, the City Water Works pipes being frozen solid in many places. The Fire Department is constantly engaged in keeping hydrants open, and the suffering from the cold is intense.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—An accumulation of gas in a large new sewer at Cambridge exploded early this morning with a series of loud reports which shattered the walls of adjoining dwellings and stores. The surplus gas poured into the rooms of several dwellings through the sewer connections, and ten persons sleeping therein were with difficulty rescued and restored to consciousness. The street gas pipes have been leaking into the sewer for some time, but the cause of the explosion is a mystery.

THE AUGUSTA RACES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—The first race to-day, trotting, mile heats, best three in five, for horses not under three minutes, purse $150, was won by Gen. Hood. Time—2:40¼, 2:42¼, 2:42¼, and 2:46¾. Quicksey came in second. Second race—Trotting, mile heats, best three in five; for horses not under 2:30; purse $300. The race was won by Basil Duke, Lady Patterson second. Time—2:36, 2:36¾, and 2:46½.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTING WAGNER AND GORDON, IN MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 19.—Arrangements for the execution of Wagner and Gordon differ somewhat from the usual course. The death warrants will not be read to them until the morning of the execution. Religious services will be held in the chapel, after which the prisoners will be conducted immediately to the gallows, and previous to execution will be allowed to address those present.

A CLEVER FEMALE SWINDLER.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Robema Griese, a girl sixteen years of age, was committed to-day for raising a certificate of stock of the Michigan Central Railroad from one share to sixty, the original value of the same being $68, and the pretended value $4,080. Upon this well-executed certificate $2,000 was obtained before the fraud was discovered.

GOV. TILDEN TO VISIT VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Gov. Tilden has signified his intention of being present at a social reunion to be held at Vassar College on Monday evening next. Nearly 100 persons are expected from abroad.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY FROM MRS. MOULTON.

ACCOUNTS OF SEVERAL INTERVIEWS WITH BEECHER—HE TALKED WITH HER ABOUT HIS GUILT AND ASKED ADVICE—SHE URGED HIM TO CONFESS TO HIS CHURCH—HE WOULD RATHER TAKE HIS OWN LIFE—MRS. TILTON ACKNOWLEDGED HER SIN, BUT SAID SHE WOULD SACRIFICE HER HUSBAND TO SAVE BEECHER—THE CROSS-EXAMINATION TO BE CONTINUED ON TUESDAY — INTENSE INTEREST IN COURT.

It was generally conceded when Francis D. Moulton left the witness stand that he had proved an extraordinarily cool and clever witness. Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, who testified yesterday, fairly eclipsed her husband. In view of the generally understood fact that she would be examined, the court-room was inconveniently crowded at an early hour. Mrs. Tilton was present with her friends, Mrs. Anna Fields, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman. The jury having answered the roll-call, Mr. Fullerton called Mrs. Emma C. Moulton. She was conducted to the witness-stand by Mr. Severn D. Moulton, her father-in-law, and Mr. J. P. Robinson, her uncle. Mrs. Moulton is a lady of refined and pleasing face, and is possessed of a clear, distinct voice. She is not handsome, in the common acceptation of the term, but her manner and style possess the graceful charm of an unusually sensitive and high-bred woman. Her appearance and dress afforded a pleasing contrast to the apparel of a number of flashily-attired females who daily gain entrance to the court. No one could question the simple taste of the black silk dress, the beaded sacque, and purple hat, which contrasted with her clear complexion, light-brown hair, and regular features. She gave her evidence, not with the self-reliant boldness of a woman's rights advocate, or the quibbling pertness of a fashionable woman, but rather with all the modest diffidence of a school girl and the circumspection of an experienced matron. The effect produced was simply wonderful. The general audience listened with respect and silence, the counsel treated her with consideration and politeness, and Judge Neilson, evidently recognizing the fact that a lady was being examined, evinced a more than usual interest regarding the courtesy to be shown her, and sternly silenced the comments of some ignorant politicians who entered upon a discussion of the case in the hearing of the witness. Mr. Fullerton, in conducting the direct examination of Mrs. Moulton, recognized her as a witness of more than ordinary intelligence, and did not ply her with many questions, save to recall dates and occasions to her mind. She began by saying that Beecher first visited her house early in 1871, to see her husband regarding the case, calling almost every day, and frequently twice during the day. She next proceeded to say that on one occasion in the Spring of 1871 she went into the parlor while Beecher was waiting there for her husband. He took her hand, and said, "Do you know anything about the great sorrow of my life?" She answered, "Yes;" and he said, "Frank has told you?" and on her again answering, "Yes," he replied, "I am glad he has told you. I am glad that there is one woman in the world to whom I can tell my troubles." Mrs. Moulton then said that the next interview she had with Beecher of much importance was on June 2, 1873. It lasted from three to four hours. She was in a room with her husband, and Beecher calling, after the usual salutations, said, "Frank, I did not come to see you this morning, but your wife." After some general conversation Mr. Moulton left the room, and Mr. Beecher laid down on the lounge. Mrs. Moulton then described the interview as follows: Mr. Beecher then said:

"This is probably my last conversation with you. 'I feel that if Mr. Tilton publishes my letter of apology it is useless for me to try any longer to live this down. I have never felt that I had much to hope for from Theodore; he is a faithless man, and seems to lose sight of the fact that if this letter is published he strikes his wife even more than me.' I said: 'Mr. Beecher, I do not think that is the way to look at it. I think you should go down to your church and confess your crime, they will forgive you,' and he said, 'No, I cannot do that; I cannot do that for the sake of the woman who gave me her love, for the sake of my children, for the sake of my church, and for the sake of my influence, I shall not confess. I will die before I will confess it.' I said, 'You should go down and confess it, and I am sure they will forgive it.' He said, 'No; that I cannot do; they would despise me; I could not go back to my home, and my church would not forgive me; they would not feel with me as you do; my work would be done; it would be better that I should go out of life.' I said, 'You could write for your paper, and you could go up to your farm.' He said, 'No, they would not read anything I should write, and there would be nothing left for me, I have resolved to take my life; I have prepared a powder which I have at home on my library table, which I shall take and sink quietly out of life.' I said, 'Why should you do that,' and he said, 'I feel as if I had no hope, and if I published any card in the *Eagle* it would only be a temporary relief; that Mr. Tilton is likely to drag up the case, and I shall probably never see him or see you again.' I said, "Mr. Moulton will still stand by you, and no matter what comes I will always be your friend; but I am convinced that the only way out of this trouble is to tell the truth." He said he would come to see me the day following, as he had some gifts to distribute, and mementoes to leave, and that there was something he wanted to convey to Elizabeth. It was a long interview. Mr. Beecher was very much excited, and told me with tears running down his face that he was very much excited, and said he had suffered the torments of the damned, and that I was the only person he could confide in.

In reply to questions from Judge Fullerton, Mrs. Moulton stated that regarding Mrs. Tilton, Beecher always spoke of his love for her, wanted the witness to respect and regard, visit, comfort, and console her, for the reason that one woman knew what to say to another under such circumstances. She was then asked if she had carried any messages from Mrs. Tilton to Beecher and from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. She answered: "I repeated to Mrs. Tilton what Beecher had told me, and she answered that she felt sorry for him even more than she did for herself. I said I had lost faith in Mr. Beecher, because I was unable any longer to attend the church. She asked me to go back to the church. I said 'Elizabeth, how can you ask me to go back to the church, to take the communion from his hands, knowing what I do about his acts?' and she said, 'I want you to believe in him; he is a good man; it was not his fault; he is not responsible for the crime; I am the one to blame;' and I said I thought I could hear Beecher preach, and perhaps derive some benefit from his words, but I can't have the same faith in him I had in earlier years."

Mrs. Moulton then said: About the time Mr. Tilton appeared at the church, I called on Elizabeth and said to her: "I see you are called before the church; what are you going to do to save Mr. Beecher?" She said, "I shall sacrifice my husband, and deny everything." I said, "Will you allow your husband to go down with the truth?" She said, "I think I should be justified in stating falsely under the circumstances; I think everything of Mr. Beecher, and for the sake of his influence on the world, for my own sake, and my children's sake, it is my duty." She repeated this expression of Mrs. Tilton's to Beecher, and he said, "Poor child, she has tried to repair the wrong she has done in confessing her sin, but it is too late." Mrs. Moulton then proceeded to state that Beecher begged her to continue attending Plymouth Church, and she replied that she could not, and that she could not see how he could preach from his pulpit to young men against adultery. Beecher answered that his sufferings made him even better qualified to preach than before. Mrs. Moulton then said she repeated to Beecher the statement of Mrs. Tilton that she could no longer live with her husband, as he was always upbraiding her with the crime she had committed, and that Beecher said, "Tell Elizabeth from me, for my sake, she must continue to live with Theodore; I know it is hard, and know she has much to endure; but for my sake and for her own, and for the children's sake to do it; I have a family; she has nothing to hope for from me, and the only way in which she can ever see me is to live with Theodore, and be a true and good wife to him." Respecting Mrs. Tilton's confession, Mrs. Moulton said that Beecher told her it was very cruel Elizabeth should have confessed at all; it was very unjust to him that she should have allowed him to visit her for six months after she had confessed to her husband, subjecting him to unpleasant greetings from Theodore; that he could not understand why she allowed him to visit her house without having told him that she had confessed to her husband.

Mr. Fullerton then questioned Mrs. Moulton regarding her acquaintance with Mrs Woodhull. She said that she objected strongly to knowing Mrs. Woodhull personally, and that she asked Mr. Beecher what he thought of her allowing Mrs. Woodhull to visit her house. He answered, "I don't see how it could do you any harm, and I think you ought to co-operate with Frank in keeping the story down. Mrs. Moulton said that she then permitted Mrs. Woodhull to visit her house, and that she called on Mrs. Woodhull three times. Mrs. Woodhull on these occasions behaved as a lady. Mr. Fullerton then asked Mrs. Moulton as to any subsequent interviews she had with Mr. Beecher. At this point Mrs. Moulton gave the most startling testimony of the day. The audience listened in breathless attention. There was not a murmur in the court-room. Judge Busteed and Judge Reynolds, who were on the bench with Judge Neilson, leaned forward in their eagerness to catch every word of the statement. The counsel for the plaintiff leaned back in their chairs with a satisfied air, while those of the defendant seemed ill at ease. Mr. Evarts never took his eyes off Mrs. Moulton, and continually consulted with his associates. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher looked anxious. The defendant scarcely ever looked at Mrs. Moulton, but kept his gaze fixed on the ceiling of the court-room. Mrs. Beecher was less timid. Mrs. Tilton seemed completely cast down, and with bent head did not raise her eyes from the floor until the statement had been concluded. Mrs. Moulton said:

> Mr. Beecher came to the house on the 13th of July; I think it was soon after the Bacon letter. Tilton had published a card in the *Eagle* saying that in ten days from that time he would give a statement of all the facts to the public. Beecher came to the house. I met him; took him up into the study. I said: "Mr. Beecher, what have you done that has offended Frank? He is very angry with you." He said: "I don't know." And I said: "I am very sorry. Is not he angry because you have called the committee?" He said, "I didn't call the committee. My people called the committee. I certainly could not object to an investigation." I said, "Well, I don't know what has happened, but Frank is very angry with you. I am sorry for it." He said, "I am very sorry. I have trusted myself wholly to him throughout this case. I have been willing to be led against my judgment, but in relation to the church, I don't think he has anything to do with my church government or the management of church affairs, and besides, I I could not possibly object to having an investigation when my church wanted it." Soon after Frank came in and I went down stairs. He went up to read the paper to Mr. Beecher which he proposed to read before the committee. Frank said to Mr. Beecher in my presence, "Then you think my statement before the committee an honorable one." Mr. Beecher said, "I do, perfectly so." Frank then left and went down stairs. I said to Mr. Beecher, "Do you know what Mr. Tilton proposes to do, what he has promised to do in the *Eagle* to-night?" He said, "No." I said, "He has promised to give a statement of the facts in this case in ten days, and if so, it will ruin you." And he said, "Why so?" And I said, "He proposes to publish your letter of confession." He says, "I have never put any confession in writing." I said, "But your letter to Frank." He said, "Then, if that letter is published it will be a breach of faith." I said, "I don't know anything about that, but I think if the statement is published, as Mr. Tilton proposes, it certainly will ruin you, and if he fails in this respect, he will take his case into court." He said, "He can't take his case into court. He has not got any case to take into court. He has condoned his wife's offense and lived with her for five years. He cannot convict me." And I said, "He will. He can convict you, Mr. Beecher, and I don't think that even now it is too late for you to go down and confess to the committee. If you had done it when I first advised it, you would be better off." He said, "I don't think so; I think your advice from first to last has been bad. The people are not prepared for confession such as I would have to make." I said, "If you had confessed it at first, you would have been better off; but now you have got a triple crime of five years of perjury and lying to answer for." He said, "I never will confess; I will die before I will confess it." He said that he had always regarded Theodore as a faithless man; he felt that he had not much to hope for. "But now I have made up my mind to let them go on and do their worst; they cannot convict me." After that conversation with Mr. Moulton in the front room, and after saying good-by to us, he came back, took my hand in his, and said: "You are the best friend that I have in this world. You are dearer to me than any sister I have; for you, knowing all the truth, and knowing that I am guilty, still stand by me, while they believe I am innocent."

This evidence of Mrs. Moulton produced a great sensation in court. At its close a deep murmur ran round the room, and it was some moments before the ordinary quiet was restored. In reply to further questions from Mr. Fullerton, Mrs. Moulton said that on her remarking in reference to Mrs. Tilton that in such cases a woman was equally guilty with a man; that Mrs. Tilton was the mother of five children, and could not have done what she did do without knowing fully what she was doing, Beecher answered, "No, it was not her fault. It was mine, and I take all the responsibility and blame." Mrs. Moulton then said that Mr. George C. Robinson, having wondered at the reason why Beecher should wait hours in the office of Woodruff, Robinson & Co. for Moulton, suspected a secret, and said it was not fair that while the other members of the firm knew he should not be trusted with it. She then told Mr. Robinson that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton. He refused to believe it, and asked her how she knew. She told him from the confessions of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. She informed Mr. Beecher that she had disclosed the secret to Mr. Robinson, and he said he was glad that she had, and that he would abide by what she deemed best. Mrs. Moulton's direct testimony concluded by her stating that she had never partaken of communion in Plymouth Church since she learned the truth regarding Beecher, although she occasionally had attended service when country friends asked her to accompany them there.

Mr. Evarts began the cross-examination of Mrs. Moulton in an abrupt and acrimonious manner, which, however, soon after changed to a more considerate and courteous tone. He began by ascertaining that Mrs. Moulton was married in 1860, and had a son thirteen years old. He then brought out the fact that Moulton, since his marriage, had not regularly attended any church. In reference to Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Moulton stated that while she had never heard that Mrs. Woodhull was an immoral woman, she had heard that Mrs. Woodhull entertained loose ideas regarding marriage. Mr. Evarts then, after some preliminary questions, asked Mrs. Moulton whether on Mrs. Woodhull's coming to her house she saluted Beecher, Tilton, Moulton, and the witness each with a kiss. This question was the only one which in any way seemed to disturb Mrs. Moulton. She answered, with a smile, "Mrs. Woodhull did not do so, Sir, but she has kissed me."

The subject of Mrs. Moulton's interviews with Beecher was then taken up, and she was subjected to a most rigid course of questioning. She repeated in detail, almost word for word, the circumstantial history of the interviews as given in her direct testimony, and the utmost ingenuity of the counsel failed to catch her tripping. On coming to the interview where Beecher announced his intention of committing suicide, Mr. Evarts asked her if the room it occurred in was used as a bed-chamber. She answered "yes." Mr. Evarts then asked her if she had kissed Beecher on that occasion. Mrs. Moulton, in a tender, sympathetic tone replied, that when Beecher was sitting down in a chair, tears streaming down his cheeks, and buried in deep distress, she came behind him, and laying one hand on his shoulder, bent over and kissed him on the forehead. At this statement Beecher held his head down. Mr. Evarts asked Mrs. Moulton if she then said to Beecher, "You are a good man, if ever there was one." Mrs. Moulton answered that she did not, but that she might have said that she had believed him a good man, but that she had lost all faith in human nature, having lost faith in him. Mrs. Moulton denied having told Mr. Halliday that there was not a word of truth in the Woodhull scandal, that Mr. Beecher had been her Pastor from childhood, and that nothing could shake her faith in and admiration for him. She said that she might have said Mr. Beecher had been her Pastor from childhood, but did not make use of the other expressions. In this regard Mrs. Moulton said that at the time she did not feel justified in discussing the subject with Mr. Halliday at all. In reply to further questions of the counsel Mrs. Moulton stated that Tilton had frequently taken meals in her house, and that the hospitalities of her house were daily extended to the plaintiff's counsel during the present trial. Mr. Evarts then asked Mrs. Moulton if she had ever said to Tilton that he was a villain and would betray her husband as he had Mr. Beecher. She said she remembered using a somewhat similar expression last July to Tilton. Mr. Evarts then asked her if she had threatened to call a policeman to put Tilton out of the house. She answered that she did not, but that she told Tilton if he turned on her husband in any way, even by a look, he could not come in her house any more. Mrs. Moulton was then asked if she was an advocate of woman's rights, and answered "No" in so prompt and decisive a manner as to create some merriment in court. She said her husband was, and that ladies connected with the movement visited her house. Mrs. Moulton was then questioned as to a reception given by her to Miss Emily Faithfull, the English lady who some time since visited this country, and whether she had asked Mr. Beecher to preside at a public reception to Miss Faithfull at Steinway Hall. Mrs. Moulton answered that she might have asked Mr. Beecher to go to Steinway Hall, but not to preside at the meeting. Mrs. Moulton then said that whatever little remnant of faith she had in Beecher was dissipated by his attacking her husband in his statement. She was then questioned as to her first knowledge that she would be a witness. The counsel having agreed that Washington's Birthday should be regarded as a legal holiday, the court adjourned until Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, when Mrs. Moulton's cross-examination will be resumed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court met at 11 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. The jury were called at 11:05.

The plaintiff called to the stand Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, who was duly sworn.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we have not quite as much room here as we need for the convenience of counsel on our side.

The Court—Will gentlemen endeavor to make more room there?

Mr. Evarts—We have very little room here. [Two or three gentlemen who had been sitting in the space allotted to defendant's counsel then removed their seats to give the desired room.]

Mr. Fullerton then proceeded with the examination of Mrs. Moulton as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, where do you reside? A.—No. 49 Remsen street.

Q.—You are the wife of Francis D. Moulton, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you resided at No. 49 Remsen street? A.—Since May, 1871.

The Court—I am requested by the reporters—in a note from the reporters—to ask if counsel will consent that the answers be repeated, so that they can get the evidence. See if it is agreeable.

Mr. Beach—I think Mrs. Moulton's voice will be audible enough when she gets a little accustomed to the strangeness of her position.

Mr. Fullerton—The house will be quiet in a moment, and I think we shall be able to hear her.

The Court—Well.

Q.—What connection have you had with Plymouth Church? A.—I have been connected with Plymouth Church since 1858.

Q.—Since 1858? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As a communicant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you know Mr. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I have only known him personally since 1871.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you make his acquaintance? A.—He came to the house to see Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Louder, please, Mrs. Moulton. A.—He came to the house to see Mr. Moulton with reference to his case.

Q.—When was it that he first came to the house in 1871, or the first time that you saw him? A.—I do not remember the first time that I saw him, but it was early in 1871.

Q.—Were you absent any part of 1871, in the early part of the year? A.—I was; at Narragansett.

Q.—At what time did you go to Narragansett? A.—I went down to spend the holidays. Before Christmas I left home and remained until the 2d of January.

Q.—And did you return to Brooklyn on the 2d of January, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how soon after that was it that you saw Mr. Beecher at your house, No. 49 Remsen street? A.—During that week, I think.

Q.—During the first week? A.—During the first week, yes, Sir.

Q.—Now from that time on, Mrs. Moulton, state whether Mr. Beecher visited your house, and how often, as near as you can recollect? A.—Sometimes twice a day, two or three times a week, sometimes every day in the week, when he has been in the town.

Q.—And at what hours of the day? A.—At all hours; before Mr. Moulton was up in the morning; after he had retired at night; before his Friday night prayer-meeting; after his Sunday evening service; after his morning service on Sunday, and at all hours of the day. I have known him to come to the house as late as 11 o'clock at night.

Q.—With whom did he confer? A.—With Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Was that so in all cases, or did he sometimes confer with you? A.—Sometimes with me.

Q.—How early did he talk with you, when calling there? A.—In reference to the case?

Q.—With reference to anything? A.—Well, I saw Mr. Beecher when he first came to the house; but the first time that he spoke to me of his case was, I think, in the Spring of 1871.

Q.—Were you absent at any time after you returned from Narragansett, in the Spring of 1871? A.—I do not remember that I was.

Q.—Do you recollect—I call your attention to Mr. Moulton's sickness? A.—We were South six weeks.

Q.—Do you recollect what time you went, and what time you returned from the South? A.—I think we went the latter part of March; some time in March, and returned in April, some time—I have forgotten the dates.

Q.—How soon after you returned from the South did Mr. Beecher call at your house? A.—I think the same day, or the day following, as nearly as I can remember; very soon after.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Beecher soon after you returned from the South? A.—I do not remember whether I did.

Q.—When did you have the first conversation with Mr. Beecher in regard to any difficulty that he spoke of? A.—I don't remember whether it was before or after my return from the South, but it was in the Spring of 1871; I think late in the Spring.

WHAT BEECHER SAID TO HER ON THE FIRST OCCASION.

Q.—Please state, Mrs. Moulton, what he said to you upon the first occasion, when his troubles were the subject of conversation? A.—He was waiting in the—

Mr. Evarts—That conversation we want, as near as she can give it.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what she is giving.

The Witness—He was waiting in the parlor for Mr. Moulton, and I went into the room, and he took my hand and said he, "Do you know of this great sorrow of my life?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Then Frank has told you all the facts?" I said, "Yes." He said, "I am very glad that he has; I am very glad that there is one woman in this world to whom I can go and talk of my troubles without reserve." As nearly as I can remember, that was all of the conversation at that time.

Q.—You were in the parlor then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Mr. Moulton then? A.—He was engaged with some one in the front room, up stairs.

Q.—And where did Mr. Beecher go to after this conversation? A.—He went up to see Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Did you see him again that day? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Did you see him after that, Mrs. Moulton? A.—Yes, frequently.

Q.—Where? A.—In our house.

Q.—Do you recollect of having any further conversation with him? A.—Yes; he used to often speak to me about it.

Q.—What would he say when he came to the house to see Mr. Moulton—when he addressed you?

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I object to the general question, "What would he say?"

Mr. Fullerton—I have not asked what would he say. [To the witness.] What *did* he say at any time when he came to your house to visit Mr. Moulton?

The Court (to Mr. Evarts)—That satisfies your objection.

Mr. Evarts—Unless it refers to a particular time.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it will be a particular time when she relates it.

The Witness—He used to ask me—[a sentence of the answer was here inaudible.]—and the story also would be kept quiet. He asked me the condition of Mr. Tilton's mind toward him—if he was friendly or angry or annoyed or irritated. Generally that was his question.

Q.—Do you recollect anything that occurred on the 1st of June, 1871?—No, I beg pardon; but about that day—the conversation that you had with Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, not in 1871.

WHAT MR. BEECHER SAID IN 1873.

Q.—Well, the next conversation, then, that you can recall with Mr. Beecher. State, if you please, when it was, and what was said between you? A.—The next conversation that I remember, of any length, was in 1873.

Q.—1873? Very well; then I will come down to 1873. You may state what occurred at that conversation to which you now allude.

Mr. Evarts—Fix the date, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Fix the date as near as you can, Mrs. Moulton. A.—I think it was on the 2d of June, 1873. Mr. Tilton felt that he must—

Mr. Evarts—No matter about Mr. Tilton's feelings.

Mr. Fullerton—What did you say to Mr. Beecher, or what did he say to you? A.—Mr. Beecher said to me that if Mr. Tilton published his letter of apology, he felt that it would be useless trying any longer to live this down; he came in on Monday morning; Mr. Moulton was still about the house, and after conversing with him a few moments he said, "I came to see your wife, not you, this morning."

Q.—Whom did he address when he said that? A.—Addressed Mr. Moulton, and they conversed for a short time together, and Mr. Moulton left the house and went to his business; Mr. Beecher lay down on the lounge and I covered him up with something, and he said, "This is probably my last conversation with you; I feel that if Mr. Tilton publishes my letter of apology it is useless for me to try any longer to live this down. I have never felt that I had much to hope for from Theodore. He has been faithless; he is a faithless man; he seems to lose sight of the fact that in striking at me, or in stating the truth concerning me, he sacrifices his wife. And if that letter of apology is published, I might as well go out of life as try to live it down."

"I WILL DIE BEFORE I CONFESS IT."

And I said, "Mr. Beecher, there is something better for you to do than that. I think there would be a very cowardly thing for you to do. Go down to your church and confess your crime; they will forgive you." He said, "No, I cannot do that. For the sake of the woman who has given me her love, for my children, for my family, for the church, for my influence throughout the whole world, that I can never do—I will die before I will confess it." And I said, "Mr. Beecher, sooner or later the truth in this case will come out; it is much better that you should take your case in your own hands, and state to your church—give to them a confession such as you could make to them. I am sure they would forgive you." He said, "No; that I cannot do; I should be—my children would despise me; I could not go back to my home, and my church would not forgive me; they would not do with me as you have done; there would be nothing left for me to do. My work would be finished. It would be better that I should go out of life than to remain any longer in it." And I said, "Oh, you could write for your paper, and you could go up to your farm and write."

HE RESOLVED TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

He said, "No; if they would not hear me preach, they certainly would not read anything that I might write. Besides, my position in life is that of spiritual and moral teacher; if I can no longer hold that position, then there is nothing left for me, and I have resolved to take my life. I have a powder at home on my library table, which I have prepared, which I shall take, and sink quietly off as if going to sleep, without a struggle. I have no desire to live; I haven't anything to live for—in fact, I pray for death as a happy release from all my trials and troubles; and I feel that if I publish now a card in the *Eagle* it will only be a temporary relief; that Mr. Tilton is likely to break out again at any time, and I feel that physically and mentally I am unable any longer to bear this strain; and I probably shall never come to see you again." And I felt very much grieved at it, and begged him to come down to the church. I said, "Mr. Moulton will still stand by you, and no matter what comes to you, he will always be your friend; but I am convinced that the only way out of this trouble for you is by telling the truth." He said that he would come to see me on the day following; that he had some gifts which he wished to dispose of—some little mementoes for different people; something which he wanted me to bear to Elizabeth, and something for different friends, with messages which he wanted me to bear to them, and he would come on the day following to see me. It was a long interview; Mr. Beecher was very much excited. He told me, with tears streaming down his face, what he had suffered; that he had suffered the tortures of the damned; that he was obliged to go home and wear a cheerful smile; that when he appeared in his church he must appear at his best; that the slightest indication of weakness was a confession on his part. So that really I was the only person to whom he could come and act his natural self—to whom he could unburden his whole heart's trouble.

Q.—How long did that interview last, Mrs. Moulton? A.—I think for three or four hours.

Q.—If you can recall anything else that was said during that interview, please state it.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Usher, will you get a fresh glass of water there. [Speaking to the officer by the witness' chair.]

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—What time in the day did he leave? A.—It was near the hour for lunch.

Q.—Did you see him soon after that, Mrs. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him the day or two following.

Q.—What took place when you next saw him? A.—He said that he was very much depressed on that day, but that he felt more hopeful.

Q.—Did he say anything about the card in the *Eagle*? A.—I don't remember that he did.

Q.—What, if anything, did he say in regard to the publication of the letter of apology, so-called, in either of those interviews? If he said anything that you have not reltated please state it.

Mr. Beach, (the officer having placed a glass of water near the witness)—Mrs. Moulton, there is water beside you.

A.—I don't remember at that time that he spoke to me of the letter of apology.

Q.—Well, recurring again to this interview that took place a few days after this long conversation, can you recollect anything else that he said at that time? A.—I don't remember anything else at that time.

HIS GREAT LOVE FOR ELIZABETH.

Q.—Did he ever speak to you in regard to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes.

Q.—State, please, what he said in regard to her.

Mr. Evarts—At this interview.

Mr. Fullerton—At any time. I will get the time. A.—He nearly always spoke to me of Elizabeth, of his great love for her, and wanted me to respect her and have regard for her; to go and see her and try and comfort her and console her, and see if there was anything he could do for her—if she was in want of anything; that I, a woman, knew what women needed and wanted most.

Q.—Did you ever carry any messages from him to her? A.—Yes.

Q.—And from her to him? If so, state what those messages were.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MRS. TILTON.

A.—I repeated to Mr. Beecher a conversation which I had with Mrs. Tilton. She said that she felt very sorry for me; even more sympathy for me than for herself, because that I had lost faith in Mr. Beecher, because I was unable any longer to attend the church. She begged me to go back to the church and believe in Mr. Beecher, and I said: "Elizabeth, how can you ask me to do that; how can you ask me to go back to the church; how can you ask me to take communion from his hands, knowing what I do of his life?" and she said to me: "I want you to believe in him, he is not guilty; it was not his fault; he is not responsible; I am the one to blame; I invited it;" and I said that I thought I might hear Mr. Beecher preach, and, perhaps, derive some benefit from his sermons, but I could not go back to the church with the same faith that I had in him years ago.

Q.—Did you repeat this conversation to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—How soon after the conversation occurred? A.—Perhaps a day or two after; I do not exactly remember how soon.

Q.—Now had you any further conversation with Elizabeth after you reported that to Mr. Beecher? A.—I had.

MRS. TILTON SAID SHE WOULD SACRIFICE HER HUSBAND.

Q.—State, if you please, what it was? A.—I think it was at the time Mr. Beecher—I mean Mr. Tilton—appeared there at the church that I called to see Elizabeth, and I said, "If you are called before the church what are you going to do to save Mr. Beecher?" She said: "I shall sacrifice my husband, and deny everything." I said, "Will you allow your husband to go down with the truth?" and she said, "I think I should be justified in stating falsely under the circumstances." She said, "I think for the sake of Mr. Beecher, for the sake of his influence on the world, for my own position, for my children, I think it is my duty to deny it."

Q.—Did you report this to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—What reply, if any, did he make? A.—"Poor child, she is trying to repair the wrong which she has done in confessing, in confessing her sin, but it is too late."

Q.—Did he say anything to you in respect of the length of time that Elizabeth permitted him to be in ignorance of the fact that she had confessed? A.—He did.

WHAT BEECHER SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—What did he say upon that subject? A.—In talking with me one day, he said it was very cruel that Elizabeth should have confessed at all; it was very unjust to him, and he did not understand why, after she had thus confessed, she should allow him to visit her for six months after she had confessed to her husband; it was even a more cruel mystery to him, subjecting him to unpleasant meetings and greetings with Mr. Tilton; he said he could not understand why she allowed him to visit her during those months without having told him she confessed to her husband.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Mr. Beecher about returning to the church—about going back—returning to the church? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to him on that subject? A.—I told him how much I missed the church, and the influence of his sermons. I had been a member of his church for a great many years, and I had believed in him, and it was very hard to be deprived of hearing him; but knowing what I did of him, I could not go back to the church with the same feeling for him that I used to have; he used to beg of me to come to the church, and he said if I only knew what a comfort it was to him to see my face in the congregation, that I would certainly come.

HE REPENTED OF HIS SIN.

He said that he felt that he had repented of his sin and been forgiven, and that he was better fitted now than ever before in his whole life to do great good; I once said to Mr. Beecher, "I don't see how you can stand in your pulpit and preach to young men against the crime of adultery, and being implicated in any way in such an offense," and he said, "Having what I have, and having passed through the experience that I have, I feel that I am better fitted than ever before to preach."

ELIZABETH'S TENDENCY TO TALK.

Q.—Did he ever, in any conversation with you, say anything in respect to Elizabeth's tendency to talk about this thing? A.—He did.

Q.—State what he said on that subject? A.—He said that Elizabeth was continually making mistakes; that she meant well, but that she had not the judgment or discretion necessary in such a matter; that she allowed everybody to speak to her about it; that she never could keep still; and he said that some plan should be devised by which she should be got to keep quiet, or not be allowed to talk to anybody about it; and he told me to tell her that she should never speak to anybody about this case, and that she should refuse to talk about it.

Q.—Did he ever send any message to her by you as to her demeanor in her household, and what she should do there? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON WOULD NOT GIVE HIS WIFE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE BETTER.

Q.—State, if you please, what that message was? A.—I once told Mr. Beecher a conversation that I had with Mrs. Tilton, when she said she felt that she could no longer remain with Mr. Tilton; that he was continually referring to this sin that she had committed; that he would not allow it to die out, and that he would not give her an opportunity to be better.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Moulton, is this what you said to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—It is what she said to him.

Mr. Evarts—I asked her that.

Witness—Yes, Sir; and that she felt that she could not live with him any longer; that she intended to go and live with her mother; and he said, "Tell Elizabeth that for my sake, for her own sake, she must live with Theodore and be a good wife to him, and to make his home as happy and as attractive as possible." He said, "I know it is hard for her, and she has much to endure; but she must do it for my sake, for her own, and for the children; I have a family; she has nothing to hope for from me or with me, and the only way in which she can ever see me is to be living with Theodore and being to him a true and good wife."

Q.—State, if you please, again, what reasons she gave for wishing to leave her husband? A.—Because Mr. Tilton was referring to this sin she had committed.

Q.—And would not permit her to what? A.—And would not permit her to live a better life with him.

A LETTER FROM BEECHER.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Now, Mrs. Moulton, look at the paper I show you, and say whether you ever saw it before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you receive it? A.—From Mr. Beecher.

Q.—When, as near as you recollect? A.—I think in June.

Q.—Of what year? A.—1873.

Mr. Fullerton handed the letter to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beach—It contains the letter of June, 1873.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read that in evidence.

He read the letter as follows:

> MY DEAR MRS. MOULTON: Don't wake Frank up if you are awake, but give the inclosed, just as soon as he is awake and ready, please hand it to him.
>
> What a glorious morning! The earth is not far from heaven to-day. I am tranquil and hopeful—but not of men, but of God.

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—The jury don't hear you, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton (resuming)—

> Yours, with great respect and affection,
>
> H. W. BEECHER.

Mr. Beach—I ask you to read it again.

Mr. Fullerton re-read that portion of the letter commencing with the words, "What a glorious morning!" down to its close.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, please look at the paper I now show you, which is exhibit No. 22, and to see whether the inclosed spoken of in the letter to you was that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—This has already been in evidence. It is the letter of June 1, 1873, and is marked exhibit No. 22.

Q.—Now, what I wish to ask you, Mrs. Moulton is, whether this letter I have just shown was received before or after the long conversation in the parlor which you have already related? A.—That long conversation was held up stairs.

Q.—Was it before or after the receipt of that letter? A.—It was the Monday after.

Q.—You say that was Monday after. Now, if in any conversation you had with Mr. Beecher respecting this trouble he took blame upon himself in any way I wish you would relate it? A.—When I repeated to him my conversation with Mrs. Tilton, when she said it was not Mr. Beecher's fault, but her own, he said, "It is not her fault, it is my fault; I am to blame. Elizabeth was not to blame; she is a good woman, and I want you always to love her and to respect her."

Q.—Whatever he may have said in any conversation with regard to his affection for her, or her affection for him, if there is anything on that subject that you have not stated, please state it now. A.—I don't remember any particular interview on the subject; Mr. Beecher himself spoke to me of his love for Elizabeth.

HER ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Then I will call your attention to Mrs. Woodhull. What occurred between you and Mr. Beecher, if anything, in respect to that woman? A.—Mrs. Woodhull's coming was very much opposed to the house, but Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton both deemed it best and necessary for the interests of all concerned that she should come, and I one morning spoke to Mr. Beecher about it. I said to him, "I am very much annoyed because Mrs. Woodhull is coming to the house, but Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton both seem to think it necessary and best," and I said, "What do you think of it?" I said, "Do you think she ought to come?" He said, "I don't think she can do you any harm." He said, "It is a duty you owe to Frank to co-operate with him in trying to keep this story quiet."

Q.—How soon after that conversation did she come? A.—I don't remember how soon after.

Q.—How frequently did she come to your house? A.—I cannot tell you how many times she came to the house.

Q.—Will you state your object in permitting her to come there and your entertaining her?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to here. It does not appear she had any control over her husband's house and in its direction, and it does not appear that she did entertain her.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is proper.

Mr. Evarts—I insist upon the objection, if your Honor please.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is proper to show the object of permitting her into the house.

The Court—I think she may answer it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be good enough to note our exception.

Q.—Now you may answer it, Mr. Moulton.

Witness—Will you please repeat the question?

THE OBJECT OF MRS. WOODHULL'S VISIT.

Q.—What was the object in consenting or allowing Mrs. Woodhull to visit your house and your entertaining her? A.—Because she knew of the facts in this case. Mr. Moulton was doing his utmost to keep it quiet; I do not know anything against her, I certainly did not know anything against her; I knew only of her as I heard from the public, and the public opinion with regard to her; and they thought that I ought to allow her to come to the house; that they were treating her in a friendly way in order to hush up the story if possible.

Q.—At that time had she threatened to publish the facts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the publication in the New-York *World* of Mrs. Woodhull threatening to make the exposure? A.—Yes, Sir; I have a faint recollection of it.

Q.—And that conversation was after that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, did you do anything yourself to exert a kindly influence with Mrs. Woodhull beyond receiving her at your house?

Witness—Beyond to visiting her?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, I do.

Witness—I went to Mrs. Woodhull's house, and brought her to our house three or four times.

Q.—And was it not with the same object? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And at whose request did you do it? A.—Almost always, I think, Mr. Moulton's.

Q.—Did you take any one with you to her house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did you take? A.—The first time I visited her I went to Mr. Tilton's; Mr. Moulton was sick and unable to go, and he asked me to go. The next time I took Mr. Moulton's mother. The third time I took my son Frank.

Q.—And what was the demeanor of Mrs. Woodhull when she visited your house and when you visited her house? A.—As far as I know, she always behaved in a lady-like manner.

Q.—Well, so far as you observed? A.—So far as I observed; yes, Sir.

Q.—And your visits at her house, as I understand you, were with the same object, viz., to exert an influence upon her in order to prevent this publication that she was threatening? A.—Yes, Sir.

ANOTHER CONVERSATION WITH BEECHER.

Q.—Do you recollect, Mrs. Moulton, an occurrence early in July, when a subject was talked of, in 1873—1874? A.—1874?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—Last July you speak of? Do you refer to last July?

Q.—Yes, I refer to the 13th of the month of July of that year, when a contemplated statement was under discussion. A.—May I be allowed to state the particulars?

Q.—Yes, please to state the particulars.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mrs. Moulton—

Witness—What occurred between myself and Mr. Beecher on that subject? A.—Mr. Beecher came to our house on the 13th of July. I think it was soon after the Bacon letter. Mr. Tilton had published a card in the *Eagle* saying that in ten days from that time he would give a statement to the public of the facts in this case; and Mr. Beecher came to the house, and I met him. I took him up into the study, and I said: "Mr. Beecher, what have you done that has offended Frank? He is very angry with you." He said, "I don't know." And I said, "I am very sorry; he is not angry because you have called the committee?" He said, "I did not call the committee. My people called the committee. I certainly could not prevent an investigation." And I said, "I do not know what has happened to Frank, but he is very angry, and I am very sorry." He said, "I am very sorry, I have trusted myself utterly, wholly, to Frank in this case; I have been willing to intrust myself to him and his better judgment in every thing, but he has nothing to do with the church affairs; and besides, I could not refuse, no man could object to have an investigation when my church so wished." Soon after this Frank came into the room and I went down stairs; he went up to Mr. Beecher and read to him the paper which he had proposed to read before the committee. Frank said to Mr. Beecher in my presence, "Do you think my statement before the committee an honorable one?" And Mr. Beecher said, "I do, perfectly so." Frank then left and went down stairs. I said to Mr. Beecher, "Do you know what Mr. Tilton proposes to do?" He said "No." I said, "He is preparing to give a statement of the facts to the Investigating Committee and it will ruin you." He said, "Why, how so?" I said, "He proposes to publish your letter of confession." He said, "I never put any confession in writing." I said, "But your letter to Frank." He said, "If that letter is published it will be a breach of confidence." I said, "I do not know anything about that, but I think if that statement is published, as he proposes, it will certainly ruin you, and if he fails in this he will take his case into court." He said, "He cannot take his case into court; he has forgiven his wife's offence, and lived with her for four years after it, and he cannot convict her." "But," I said, "he can and will convict you, Mr. Beecher, and I do not think that even now it is too late for you to go down and confess your guilt to the Church; I do not think there is any other way out, and if you had done it long ago you would have been better off than you are now."

BEECHER CONSIDERED HER ADVICE BAD.

He said, "I do not think so, and begin to think that your advice from first to last has been bad; the public are not prepared for a confession such as I would have to make." I said, "If you had confessed it then you would have been better off than you are now, for now you have got the original crime, and four years' lying and perjury besides, to answer for." He said, "I never will confess it; I will die before I will confess it."

Q.—Do you recollect anything else that occurred at that interview? A.—He was very angry, and said that he had always regarded Theodore Tilton as a faithless man, and that he had never felt that he had much to hope from him, "but now I have made up my mind," he said, "to let them go on and do the worst; they cannot convict me."

Q.—Did he ever speak of his brothers and sisters in any way, and if so, how? A.—After the conversation with Mr. Moulton in the front room, and after saying good-by to us, he came back and took me by the hand and said: "You are the best friend that I have in the world; you are dearer to me than any sister I have, for you, knowing all the truth, and knowing that I am guilty, still stand by me, while they believe me innocent."

Q.—Do you recollect when that conversation was? A.—I do not recollect the date.

Q.—Did he give any reason why he would rather talk to you than to them? A.—Yes, Sir; because I knew the truth.

Q.—Did you make an observation to Mr. Beecher to this effect that you always supposed that a woman was just as much to blame as a man, and if so, what reply did he make to it?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that; it is a leading question.

Judge Neilson—Perhaps the inquiry ought to be whether any observation was made on that subject, without giving the very words?

BEECHER SAID IT WAS ALL HIS FAULT.

Q.—Was any conversation ever had between you and Mr. Beecher as to the relative or comparative guilt attaching to persons who had committed this offense of adultery? A.—Yes, Sir. Once Mr. Beecher was at our house, and he was suffering great remorse at what he had done—

Mr. Evarts—What was said?

Q.—What did he say as evidence of that remorse? A.—That he had brought so much trouble and sorrow, both to himself and Elizabeth and the household, and I said, "I think a woman is as much to blame as a man. She was the mother of five or six children, and it does not seem to be possible that she could have done what she has without knowing fully what she was doing, and she is certainly as much to blame as you are." He said, "No, she is not to blame; it was all my fault; I take all the responsibility and blame upon myself."

Q.—Do you recollect when that conversation was? A.—I do not recollect the date.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. George C. Robinson, which you repeated to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that conversation which you thus repeated?

Mr. Evarts—Well, what was said to Mr. Beecher? That is the proper question.

Q.—What was the conversation which was repeated to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—Well—

Mr. Evarts—What did you say to Mr. Beecher is the question, not what the conversation was.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will frame my question in my own way. (To the witness)—What was the conversation you had with Mr. Robinson which you afterward repeated to Mr. Beecher? A.—I told Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Evarts—I object to that.

Judge Neilson—I think we will receive it.

Mr. Evarts—I think the proper question is this: Did you have a conversation with Mr. Robinson? Did you repeat it to Mr. Beecher? What did you say to Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—That will lead to the same result.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; but, if it will lead to the same result, then I claim my own mode of putting the question.

Judge Neilson—I think we will accept the suggestion which is made.

Mr. Beach—Well, the witness was proceeding to say—

Mr. Fullerton—She is answering the question properly.

Judge Neilson—Well, proceed.

SHE TOLD THE STORY TO MR. GEORGE ROBINSON.

The Witness—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. George Robinson had spoken to me of his frequent visits to the office to see Mr. Moulton, and thought that it was very strange that he should select Mr. Moulton, who was not a churchman; that Mr. Beecher was a leading minister of this city and had a host of friends at his back, and it was very strange that he should come so often to the office and sit waiting there for hours for Mr. Moulton; that he could not realize the cause, but he realized that there must be very great trouble of some kind; that his brother, Mr. Jeremiah Robinson, and his partner, Mr. Franklin Woodruff, and he felt that I ought to tell him frankly what it was; that he was a leading man in Plymouth Church and had been a Deacon, still attending there and meeting Mr. Beecher constantly; it was rather embarrassing for him, and he felt that it might be that Mr. Beecher would like him to know the truth. He said that he sometimes felt that perhaps Mr. Beecher had either appropriated church money or been guilty of theft—he realized that there was some great crime that he had committed; and I said, "No, it is not that; he has been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton." He said, "That I can hardly believe: it does not seem possible; the man that I have believed in for years, under whose preaching I have sat for so many years, who has preached against that one particular sin. I cannot believe it is possible that he is guilty." And I said, "I am very sorry to tell you that he is." He said, "How do you know?" I said, "From confessions by both parties—both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher himself—to me." I then told Mr. Beecher that I had told Mr. Robinson, fearing that Mr. Beecher might be embarrassed, or thinking that it might be easier for him to talk to Mr. Robinson, he knowing the truth, as he frequently met him in the office and sometimes at our house.

Q.—What reply did Mr. Beecher make, if any, when you told him this? A.—He said that he was very glad that I had told him, and that he was willing to abide by anything which I considered best.

SHE HAS NOT TAKEN COMMUNION AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH SINCE 1871.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, up to what time have you continued to take the communion at Plymouth Church? A.—I have never taken the communion at Plymouth Church since I knew the truth in this case.

Q.—Did you take the communion up to the time you learned the facts in this case? A.—Yes, Sir; I was not always there on communion Sunday, but I have never attended any other church.

Q.—Since that time have you attended Plymouth Church? A.—I have.

Q.—How frequently? A.—I do not know how many times.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you go? A.—When there have been friends staying at the house who knew that I belonged to the church, and there would be conversation, and who knew that I was an admirer of Mr. Beecher, and they would express a desire to go, and I have gone with them. Then Mr. Beecher used to ask me—he has asked me repeatedly to continue going to the church.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. MOULTON.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Moulton, how long have you been married? A.—I was married in 1860—the 22d of November.

Q.—What family have you? A.—I have one son.

Q.—How old is he? A.—Thirteen years old.

Q.—Has Mr. Moulton at any time been an attendant at Mr. Beecher's church? A.—Not a regular attendant.

Q.—Has he at any time been a frequent attendant there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where has he gone to church? A.—He has not attended church.

Q.—Not since your marriage? A.—Not regularly; no, Sir.

Q.—Has he with any frequency attended church since your marriage? A.—No, Sir; I do not know as I can say that he has.

Q.—When did you first make the acquaintance of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I cannot tell you the date.

Q.—As near as you can? A.—It was about the time that she promised to publish this story.

Q.—Do you mean about May, 1871? A.—If that is the time she threatened to publish the story, it is; yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it before or after her threat? A.—It was before.

Q.—Before her threat? A.—Or about the time.

Q.—Which was it; before or after? A.—It must have been about the time.

Q.—Can you say whether it was before or after her threat? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Wasn't it before? A.—It might possibly have been.

Q.—Don't you know that it was before? A.—I do not remember positively.

Q.—Don't you think it was before? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—On your best recollection, Mrs. Moulton, wasn't it before? A.—I cannot state positively. I know that it was with reference to this case that I made her acquaintance.

Q.—Well, now, upon your best recollection, wasn't it before she published her threat? A.—I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—How did you make her acquaintance, and by whose introduction? A.—Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Where? A.—They brought her to our house.

Q.—How was she introduced to you by these gentlemen? A.—As Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Were you aware of her public repute at that time? A.—I knew only in a general way of her reputation.

Q.—Well, you did know of her public repute, didn't you? A.—I knew something about it; yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew as much as other people about her public repute, didn't you?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is scarcely proper, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know but it is proper. I shouldn't ask it if it were not.

The Court—She may state generally—

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts)—It does not follow that because you ask a question it is a proper one.

Mr. Beach—No.

The Court (resuming)—Whether she knew what other people knew, if she can.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—What did you know about her public repute? A.—Well, I had heard that she held peculiar views with relation to marriage, &c. I only knew in a general way that she was not considered—I do not know what exactly to say; not that she was an immoral woman, but she was a woman who held loose views with regard to divorce and marriage. That is all I knew, or all that I had heard.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that you knew? A.—I had heard of that reputation.

Q.—Were you informed beforehand that she was to be brought to your house? A.—It was spoken of; yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you know of the appointed time before she came? A.—They spoke to me about it on Saturday. I knew she was to come on the next day.

Q.—And what was the nature of her coming there? A.—They wanted to see her with reference to this story which she proposed to publish, or which she knew about.

Q.—You considered your house, then, selected as the proper place of conference between these two gentlemen and this lady, did you? A.—I considered it Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—I know it was Mr. Moulton's. That you understood to be the reason and the only reason of her coming to that house, did you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you given your consent to it? A.—I did not give my consent that I know of.

Q.—Then when she came you had not given your consent? A.—I do not think that I had given my consent by word; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, Madame, how frequently was this lady at your house? A.—I cannot state how many time she was there.

Q.—Was she there a dozen times? A.—It is possible that she was; I do not know.

HER VISITS TO MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—And how frequently were you at her house? A.—I have stated—three times that I remember.

Q.—Weren't you there more times than that? A.—I do not think I was; no.

Q.—Now, when you went with Mr. Tilton to this lady's house, what was the occasion of that visit? A.—Mr. Moulton wanted me to go; Mr. Tilton wanted to see Mrs. Woodhull in reference to something in the case; I do not know what.

Q.—Where was the need of your going? A.—Mr. Tilton had wanted Mr. Moulton to go, but he was sick, and Mr. Moulton asked me to go instead, and I went. I presume I went because Mr. Moulton asked me to.

Q.—That is, you did not go with any alacrity? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Don't you know that you went because Mr. Moulton required you to go? A.—I do not think Mr Moulton required me to go; he made the request that I should go.

Q.—Had you an aversion to going? A.—I do not know that I had.

Q.—You know one way or the other, don't you—whether you had an aversion to going or not? A.—I do not know that I had any aversion to going.

Q.—Didn't it require some urging on the part of your husband before you were willing to go? A.—I do not remember that I was urged to go.

Q.—Have you no impression whether you were urged or not, and whether you went very unwillingly? A.—I don't remember that I went very unwillingly.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not go very willingly? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Well, when you got to the house of Mrs. Woodhull, what occurred as to your introduction or reception by that lady? A.—We were shown into the parlor by a servant. Mrs. Woodhull came in. There were other people in the parlor, but I do not remember their names. Mr. Tilton held a few moments' conversation with Mrs. Woodhull, and I did the same on general topics, and we then left.

Q.—Do you mean you both talked on general topics with her? A.—I do not know what Mr. Tilton talked about.

Q.—You did not hear that interview? A.—They were—we were all present in the room, but I don't know what Mr. Tilton talked about.

Q.—And then you came away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did Mr. Tilton return with you to your own house? A.—I think he did.

Q.—When was this? A.—I cannot remember the day nor the time.

Q.—About when was it? A.—I could not tell you. I do not remember.

Q.—What year was it? A.—It was the year I first met Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Wasn't it soon after you first met her? A.—I don't remember how soon.

Q.—Was this the first visit you made to her house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when was the next one made? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Who went with you the next time? A.—Mr. Moulton's mother.

Q.—How did that visit come about? A.—They wanted to see Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Who wanted to see her? A.—Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton asked me to take a carriage and go over for her. Mrs. Moulton, my mother, was staying at the house, and I asked her to go with me.

Q.—And you went over, then, to fetch Mrs. Woodhull at your husband's request? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go then unwillingly or willingly? A.—I do not remember that I was either willing or unwilling. I simply went because Mr. Moulton asked me.

Q.—Because Mr. Moulton required it, did you fetch her? A.—I did.

Q.—And did you take her back? A.—I do not remember. I think we sent her back in the carriage alone.

Q.—Then you do not remember whether you went with her or not? A.—I do not remember positively; but I do not think I went with her.

Q.—Wasn't that a matter that would fix itself in your mind a little if it happened? A.—I do not know that it would.

Q.—When was this? A.—I do not remember the date.

Q.—Nor the year? A.—No, Sir. I think it must have been in the year that I first met her.

Q.—Now do you know why Mr. Tilton and your husband could not go and see her instead of sending you for her? A.—I do not know, now, Sir.

Q.—There was not any reason that you knew of, was there? A.—If there was any reason given I have forgotten what it was.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton at the house when you started on this errand? A.—I do not remember, but I think he must have been at the house.

Q.—And they were both there, your husband and Mr. Tilton, when you returned with Mrs. Woodhull, were they not? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was this interview between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton and your husband on this visit to which you brought her a private one, or did you take part in it? A.—I took no part in it.

Q.—It was private then, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did it continue? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Several hours? A.—It might have been.

Q.—And in what room was it held? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Now, you made another visit to this lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you took your son? How old was he then? A.—He must have been eleven or twelve years old. I do not remember what year it was that I went to see Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—This third visit? A.—I think that all my visits were made in that same year. I think so.

Q.—Then how old would he have been? A.—Well, he is thirteen years old now.

Q.—Well, that would make him about nine in my reckoning. Was that about his age? Don't you remember how old your boy was? A.—I cannot tell you—

Q.—Don't you remember what sized boy he was when you made this visit with him to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, I remember that he was a little boy in short jacket.

Q.—How came you to make that visit? A.—At the request of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Both of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they both at the house? A.—I think so.

Q.—And how was the subject introduced to you by these gentlemen? A.—They wanted to see Mrs. Woodhull with reference to something in the case, and would like me to go over and bring her to the house.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent their going to see her that you know of? A.—I do not—not that I know of.

Q.—Did you go in a carriage then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your own carriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And what time of day was this? A.—I have forgotten the time of day.

Q.—Don't you remember whether it was forenoon or afternoon or evening? A.—I don't think it was in the forenoon; I think probably it was in the afternoon or evening.

Q.—Don't you remember whether it was afternoon or evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then it might have been evening that you went? A.—I don't remember whether it was afternoon or evening.

Q.—Was the carriage sent for to take you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whence was it procured? A.—At a livery-stable; I do not know what stable now.

Q.—From your usual livery-stable? A.—Yes; I presume so.

Q.—What was that? A.—I do not remember whether it was from Washburn's, in Pacific street; I forget the man who then supplied us with carriages.

Q.—It was either from Mr. Washburn's, in Pacific street, or from where else? A.—Either from Washburn's, or from Robinson's, in State street; there was a stable in State street at that time.

Q.—Now cannot you remember when you got to Mrs. Woodhull's whether it was afternoon or evening? A.—No; I don't remember.

Q.—Did you find her and bring her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long an interview did she have with Mr. Tilton and your husband at that time? A.—I do not remember how long.

Q.—Was it several hours? A.—It might have been.

Q.—Did you take her back? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you sure whether you took her back or not? A.—I could not say positively; I do not remember.

Q.—You do not remember? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember either of your visits, distinctly—that it was in the daytime? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember.

Q.—Any one of the three? A.—No.

Q.—When Mrs. Woodhull came to your house at other times than these visits that you have named, was she there as a guest with other company, or was she there upon an interview of a private nature? A.—I remember that she once took supper at our house with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and I forget if there was any other stranger at the table.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it must have been in the Summer of 1871.

Q.—Was it by free invitation on your part that she came there? A.—I do not remember that I invited her.

Q.—Was it a set invitation or was it a casual presence? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Beecher was invited by you or not? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Or whether his presence there was casual? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Don't you remember that your husband brought him in without your having expected him or knowing that he was coming? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Don't remember anything about it? A.—I remember Mr. Beecher was there, but how he came, whether by special invitation or how, I do not know.

Q.—And you have no recollection whether, when Mr. Beecher came there, he came brought by your husband without your expectation or not? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, do you remember an occasion when Mrs. Woodhull came to your house and Mr. Moulton was there, and Mr. Tilton was there, and you were there, and in your husband's room, I suppose, that Mrs. —. Do you remember Mrs. Woodhull's coming in there? A.—Yes.

Q.—You remember her going into the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember how she saluted you and your husband and Mr. Tilton on that occasion?

Witness—How? I don't understand your question.

Q.—How she saluted you three persons? A.—I know she always saluted me in a ladylike manner—in the usual way.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Do you remember that she saluted Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and yourself each with a kiss? A.—I remember that she kissed me.

Q.—Do you remember that she saluted each of you on that occasion with a kiss? A.—I don't remember that.

WHEN SHE FIRST LEARNED THAT SHE WOULD BE REQUIRED AS A WITNESS.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, how early did you learn that it was desired that you should be a witness in this case? A.—Since Mr. Beecher made his statement.

Q.—That was the first you knew of it? A.—I think so.

Q.—You mean his publication—his public statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of last year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you learn that you were to be a witness? A.—I think from Mr. Moulton.

Q.—And from that time to this has the subject of your being a witness in this case been a frequent one between yourself and your husband? A.—No, Sir; nothing very frequent.

Q.—Has it repeatedly been the subject of conversation? A.—I have spoken of it to him several times.

Q.—And he to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have you since this time ever been requested to write out in any way what your recollection or your statement would be? A.—Mr. Frank Woodruff thought I owed it to Mr. Moulton, after Mr. Beecher made his statement, that I should publish a card stating what I knew concerning this matter.

Q.—Well, I ask you if you had been requested to write it out in any way? A.—I said Mr. Woodruff once made that request.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton ever make that request? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I don't mean a request of publishing a card, but a request of writing out what you might know or say? A.—No, Sir; he never made that request.

Q.—Have you at any time written out what you proposed to say? A.—Never.

Q.—So that the conversations that you have given here to-day you give by your unassisted memory, do you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And these conversations occurred something like four years ago, or the nearest I think spoken of two years ago, with the exception of one last Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have given these conversations of some considerable duration between you and Mr. Beecher—are you at all confident that you repeat the very words at either of those conversations? A.—I know that some of the words are Mr. Beecher's; I have given the substance of his interviews with me as near a possible.

Q.—Are you at all confident that you used in giving his language the words as used by Mr. Beecher or yourself? A.—I have endeavored to give you Mr. Beecher's words.

Q.—Still my question remains unanswered. Are you at all confident that in giving these conversations you have given the words used either by yourself or Mr. Beecher? A.—I have in some instances given you Mr. Beecher's exact words.

Q.—And you have no record other than your memory of those conversations? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And have never had? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And never had any idea of being called upon to repeat them to any person had you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When they occurred? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand that any of these conversations between yourself and Mr. Beecher were given on either hand with the right or the liberty to either of you to repeat them at your will? A.—I understood that I was not to repeat them, except in a case of this kind, where I am stating the truth.

Q.—Of course, except in a court of justice. That was your understanding of the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Therefore you did not treasure them in your memory with the view of repeating them ever?

SHE COULD NOT FORGET HER INTERVIEWS WITH BEECHER.

A.—I did not seek to treasure them in my memory; I could never forget my interviews with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Do you mean to say that your interviews with Mr. Beecher you could never forget? A.—I don't think I shall ever forget them.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, how frequently did you have interviews with Mr. Beecher at your house without the presence of your husband or Mr. Tilton, either while he had called upon them and was waiting, or before he left after such calls? A.—I don't remember but three or four interviews with Mr. Beecher, I often met him on the stairs or in the hall.

Q.—Casually, as he came or as he went? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In reference to the interviews with Mr. Tilton or with Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that the three or four interviews you have spoken of are, you think, the only interviews of this kind that you had with Mr. Beecher—the only interviews separate from your husband or Mr. Tilton? A.—The only interviews of any length; yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, the only interviews that are impressed upon your mind?

Mr. Beach—With Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—I am asking that.

Witness—I remember meeting Mr. Beecher very frequently.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—But not, as I said before, of any length; the interviews were not long.

Q.—Anything that made any impression upon your mind at any interviews? A.—I remember his coming to the house one Friday evening before his Friday night meeting and asking me if Mr. Moulton was home; he said that he wanted to see "the boy," if it was only for five minutes, to enable him to face his congregation once more.

Mr. Evarts—To enable him to face his congregation once more? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did he mean by "the boy"—your husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he wait for Mr. Moulton on one or two occasions? did he do it on this occasion? A.—Mr. Moulton was not in.

Q.—Did he go away on that occasion, or did he wait? A.—At this particular interview I think he waited.

Q.—He said he wanted to see the boy for five minutes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he wait? A.—I think he did.

Q.—And saw him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know when that was? A.—No, Sir, I don't remember.

Q.—What part of the year was it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Nor what year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any recollection in reference to what occasion or occurrence it was that he had expressed depression? A.—I don't remember what was the cause of his depression at that time.

HER HABIT OF SALUTING MR. BEECHER.

Q.—What was your habit, Mrs. Moulton, in those frequent visits of Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Beach—Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher to your house when Mr. Moulton was there, and in your husband's presence, what was your habit of saluting Mr. Beecher? A.—I always saluted Mr. Beecher in a friendly way.

Q.—Did you usually salute him with a kiss? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you never salute him with a kiss? A.—I never remember to have kissed Mr. Beecher, with one exception: on the morning that he told me he was about to commit suicide, while he was sitting on a chair with the tears streaming down his face, I was standing behind him, and I leaned forward and kissed him on the forehead. That was the only time.

Q.—You remember that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you did kiss him on the forehead did you put your arm around him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well? A.—I put one hand on his shoulder; he was sitting on the chair with the tears streaming down his face, when he had spoken to me of his great suffering.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, the occasion you have given?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, never mind.

Mr. Evarts—The occasion she has given, and I do not ask her to repeat it.

The Court—There is no occasion to repeat it.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court—There is no occasion to repeat it.

SHE BELIEVED THAT HE HAD BEEN A GOOD MAN.

Q.—Now do you remember saying to him at the time when you thus kissed him on the forehead, whenever that might have been, that if there ever was a good man you believed that he was one? A.—I said I believed that he had been a good man; I had believed in him more thoroughly than in any other man, and that having heard what I had known it had destroyed my faith in human nature.

Q.—Did you or not, at the time you kissed him on the forehead, whenever that was, did you say to him that if there ever was a good man, you believed that he was one? A.—I think I said to him that I had believed that he was a good man, and I believed at the time there was still a great deal of good in Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Have you altered your mind on that matter latterly? A.—I have not any faith in Mr. Beecher.

Q.—When did you lose it? A.—My faith as a moral teacher in Mr. Beecher was destroyed when I knew what I did of his life.

Q.—But this remnant that you had at that time, when did you lose that remnant, that there was a great deal of good in him? A.—From the way in which—from the course that he has pursued for the last year.

Q.—Toward your husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I ask you, Madam, again, if, when you put your hand upon him and kissed him on the forehead, you did not then say to him that if there ever was a good man, you believed he was one then? A.—I think I said to Mr. Beecher that I believed there was a great deal of good in him still.

Q.—You think that is what you said? A.—I think that is what I said.

Q.—And you think—do you remember that you did say that "if there ever was a good man I believe you are one?" A.—No, Sir; I don't remember whether I said it in that way; I think I remember saying to him that I believed that there was a great deal of good in him still.

Q.—You believe that is what you said, and you think that was said on the occasion you thus kissed him on the forehead? A.—I think so; yes

SHE WAS NOT IN THE HABIT OF KISSING MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you remember—I think you say that you never kissed Mr. Beecher in the presence of your husband during his visits? A.—No, Sir; I was not in the habit of kissing Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Well, I want your recollection distinctly if you have any on the subject? A.—I mean to say I did not kiss him.

Q.—Do you mean to say positively, Mrs. Moulton, that during the period of these visits of Mr. Beecher, when he called to see your husband, and did see your husband, that there in the presence of the two, you did not kiss Mr. Beecher? A.—I did not.

Q.—Never? A.—Never.

Q.—And you are very distinct in your recollection, are you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember occasions of his visits and in the presence of your husband, putting your arms upon his shoulders or his neck, and appealing to your husband to take care of this good man? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember upon one occasion.

Q.—One—you remember that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was on a Friday night.

Q.—What Friday night? A.—I remember it as Friday night because he was there on his way to his prayer-meeting.

Q.—You remember it was a Friday night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you give us the night; what part of the year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You cannot tell us at what stage of this matter that occurred? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember in what room it was? A.—Yes, Sir. It was in our front room, second story.

Q.—And was that the usual place of your meeting with Mr. Beecher and your husband? A.—There was not any usual place; they met in every room in the house.

Q.—Well, that was a common place, as common as any other? A.—Yes, Sir.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. HALLIDAY.

Q.—Do you remember, Mrs. Moulton, seeing Mr. Halliday on some occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And having a conversation with him in relation to this matter? A.—Of Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir, I do not remember any conversation I had with Mr. Halliday bearing on this case.

Q.—Do you remember that after the Woodhull publication Mr. Halliday came to see you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the subject of that publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember answering the bell as he rang and introducing him into the house? A.—I think I do; yes, Sir.

Q.—You remember that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember his saying to you, "Mrs. Moulton, what does this Woodhull business mean? How is it that your name is connected with it?" A.—I remember that he referred to the Woodhull story.

Q.—Did you make answer to that, "I do not know what right Mrs. Woodhull had to use my name; I had nothing to do with it?" A.—I think I might have made that reply.

Q.—And in further conversation between him and you on that subject did you say to Mr. Halliday, "Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher is my Pastor, and has been from my childhood, and I believe in him, and they can say nothing that will lessen my confidence in him or my affection for him one particle?" A.—Well, I do not remember that conversation; I do not remember that I said that; I remember distinctly that I did not say to Mr. Halliday that I believed Mrs. Woodhull's charges against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—But you did not say you did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember distinctly that you said you did not believe them, and that there was not a particle of truth in them? A.—I don't remember that; no, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you or not remember that you said to Mr. Halliday the words that I now repeat, or words to this effect: "Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher is my Pastor, and has been from my childhood, and I believe in him, and they can say nothing that will lessen my confidence in him or my affection for him one particle?" A.—I don't remember the last part of that remark; the first part I remember.

Q.—The first part you remember? A.—I remember that I said, "Mr. Beecher has been my Pastor since I have been sixteen years old;" that I had told to everybody, because that was true.

Q.—Did Mr. Halliday know that? A.—I don't know how he should know that; it was Mr. Halliday's first visit at my house; as nearly as I can remember, the first visit.

Q.—Not his first connection with the church? A.—No, Sir; but his connection with me personally.

Q.—Do you think that your conversation with Mr. Halliday on that occasion ended with telling him that you had been a parishioner sixteen years, or whatever it was—"from my childhood?" A.—As nearly as I can remember, that was all I said. I remember distinctly trying to avoid discussing it with Mr. Halliday.

Q.—Yes; but I am not asking what you avoided, but what you said. A.—I don't remember anything but the first part of the question.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you do distinctly remember the first part? A.—I remember distinctly telling Mr. Halliday that Mr. Beecher had been my Pastor since I was sixteen years old.

Q.—And a friend to you? A.—I do not remember that, because he had not been my personal friend until this case.

Mr. Fullerton—She says nothing about friend. He had been her Pastor.

Mr. Evarts (looking at his notes)—Yes, "friend" is not in it.

Q.—But you remember that—saying to him that he had been your Pastor from your childhood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what else do you remember saying to him? A.—As nearly as I can remember, I said to Mr. Halliday that I did not care to discuss the case.

Q.—Do you remember that you did say that? A.—As nearly as I remember, that is what I said.

Q.—Well, do you remember that you did say anything of that kind? A.—I don't remember positively, but I think I said that to Mr. Halliday.

Q.—Now, in regard to the last part—"and they can say nothing that will lessen my confidence in him and my affection for him one particle"—do you remember distinctly that you did not say anything of that kind? A.—I don't think I could possibly have said that, for my faith had been destroyed in him at the time.

Q.—That is the reason you have for thinking you did not say that? A.—I don't remember that I said that; I don't think I could have said that.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not say anything of that kind? A.—I say I do not remember that I ever said it.

Q.—That is all you can say? A.—Yes, Sir.

HER SITTINGS AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, up to what time did you retain your sittings or pew, if it was an entire pew, in Mr. Beecher's church? A.—I do not remember the year when we last had a pew there. I had sittings with Mr. George Robinson; the last time we had sittings there was with him.

Q.—Do you mean sittings that you hired, or do you mean that you occupied a part of his as a friend or relative? A.—I occupied part of his pew as a friend.

Q.—Not as hiring from the church? A.—No, Sir, I have never hired any portion of Mr. Robinson's pew.

Q.—Now, up to what time did you frequent and occupy this seat or any other seat there?

The Witness—Do you mean when I last attended church?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, when you last attended? A.—I think the last time I was in Mr. Beecher's church was in June—the last June.

Q.—This last June? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Up to that time had you continued to frequent that church? A.—I had attended there occasionally; I had been a member of the church, an attendant at the church.

Q.—Have you attended church nowhere else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that whenever you went to church up to June 1 you went to Beecher's church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you did not receive the communion after some date; when did you last receive the communion there? A.—I have not taken the communion since 1871; previous to that I don't remember the date.

Q.—Did you during the year 1871 take communion there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Madam, anterior to 1871, when did you last receive the communion there? A.—I can't tell you the date.

Q.—Can you give the year? A.—I suppose I took communion in the church the year previous.

Q.—You suppose so; have you any recollection of it? A.—I have not any recollection as to the time.

Q.—Over a year? A.—I think I last took communion in 1870.

Q.—Might it not have been in 1869? A.—I never allowed a year to pass without going to the communion.

Q.—Was it your habit to partake communion there as often as once a year? A.—Yes, Sir, oftener.

Q.—About how often? A.—I can't tell you how often.

Q.—But every time it was administered? A.—No, Sir.

BEECHER'S FIRST VISIT TO HER HOUSE.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, I think you say that the first you ever knew of Mr. Beecher's coming to see you was the 1st of January, 1871? A.—I do not remember that I said he was there on that day.

Q.—You don't remember the time? A.—I do not remember that I said he was there on that day. I do not remember the day. I think probably it was some time during that week.

Q.—Well, you returned from the country on the 2d? A.—I did.

Q.—He had never been in your house before had he? A.—Not in that house, to my knowledge.

Q.—When did you move into this house in Remsen street? A.—May, 1871.

Q.—And where was this house to which he came— A.—In Clinton street.

Q.—Thus early in January? In Clinton street? A.—It was in Clinton street.

Q.—What number? A.—I forget the number; between Livingston and Schermerhorn streets.

Q.—Now, did you ever see him there at that house again? A.—At which house?

Q.—At this house in Clinton street; did you see him again after this call of his the first week in January? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I had seen him there.

Q.—Before you went South? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many times? A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Well, cannot you give us any memory at all about it? A.—He came very frequently—quite frequently—to see Mr. Moulton while he was sick.

Q.—While he was sick? A.—And sometimes twice a day.

Q.—Was your husband very sick? A.—Very sick, indeed; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher come by your desire? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or your husband's desire? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not during that whole period, do you say? A.—Sir?

Q.—Not during that whole period? A.—Not on my invitation.

Q.—Do you remember, during this period of his visits to your husband, saying to Mr. Beecher: "Well, Mr. Beecher, when are you coming to see *me*?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You treated these visits as visits to your husband, in that inquiry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you frequently say to him, "Mr. Beecher, when are you coming to see me?" A.—I don't remember that I said it frequently. I remember having said that to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Do you remember having said it several times? A.—I possibly may have said it several times.

Q.—Didn't you regard that as an invitation to call upon you? A.—Oh, not a special invitation.

Q.—Wasn't — suggestion that he ought to make calls upon you, and not confine them to your husband? A.—Yes, it might have been a suggestion.

Q.—Very well. Didn't you intend it in the way that it was expressed? A.—I think I did. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher ever make any calls upon you as separate from these calls that he made at the house in reference to Mr. Moulton? A.—I remember of only one instance when he said that he came to see me. It was on the Monday which I have stated.

Q.—The Monday that you have given, and— A.—Then he said to Mr. Moulton distinctly that he did not come to see him, but came to see me.

Q.—Mr. Moulton was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when was this occasion? A.—On the 2d of June, 1873.

Q.—And what time of day was this? A.—In the morning.

Q.—And where was your husband when Mr. Beecher accosted you and him? A.—We were in the front room in the second story.

Q.—Together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And on entering did he say this that you have mentioned? A.—After having wished us good morning.

Q.—Yes. How did he express himself in saying that? Whom did he address? A.—He said, "Well, Frank, I did not come to see you this morning, I came to see your wife."

Q.—What did your husband say to that? A.—I do not remember his answer.

Q.—Well, did you and Mr. Beecher leave the room and go to some other room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did your husband leave you and Mr. Beecher together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your interview was in this room, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now that was the occasion in which Mr. Beecher was exhibiting and expressing great grief and depression, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have given us the details of that. Now, Mrs. Moulton, in reference to what suggestion of any kind made by you to Mr. Beecher during this interview were any parts of what Mr. Beecher said answered by him? A.—I do not understand the question.

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach (simultaneous)—Nor I, either.

Mr. Evarts—You have given a considerable statement of what Mr. Beecher said to you; were you saying nothing to him during the progress of that statement of his? A.—I said a great deal to him.

Q.—During the progress of the statement? A.—Yes.

HOW THE CONVERSATION WENT ON.

Q.—Now, won't you be so good as to give us how that statement went on; who spoke first, and what was said; and then what by way of answer, and so on? A.—Mr. Beecher spoke first; he said that he had had a sleepless night; that he was very much depressed; that he was utterly without hope, and he felt that he must have the sympathy and consolation of some friend, and as I was the only person who knew the truth in this case he came to me.

Q.—Very well. What did you say to that, if he stopped there? A.—As nearly as I can remember I expressed my sympathy for him.

Q.—How did you express that sympathy, and in what language? A.—I said: "Mr. Beecher, I am very sorry for you in this great trouble, and there is only one way out for you, and that is by a confession and telling the truth; you cannot continue in deception and hypocrisy; the truth will come out sooner or later."

Q.—Well, did you stop then? A.—I think I did; I don't remember anything else that I said.

Q.—Very well; now, if you stopped then what did he say? A.—He said he could not confess it, because his work would be at an end; that if he could not continue in his position as a moral and spiritual teacher, there was nothing left for him to do. For the sake of his children—he would be a disgrace to them if he were to confess this crime. That he would have no home, and that his people would not forgive him.

SHE THOUGHT HIS CHURCH WOULD FORGIVE HIM.

Q.—Well, did he stop then, and did you say something? A.—I said that I thought they would forgive him; that he had done a great deal of good in the world, and that his church were bound to him as one man almost, and I thought they would stand by him. He said, "No, that is a crime that they won't forgive; they won't treat me as generously and as kindly as you have done."

Q.—Did that conclude that remark, and did you then say something? A.—I do not remember the conclusion. We were talking for a long time—three or four hours. On his part it was one long account of what he had suffered, and how he was unwilling to try and go on and endure it any longer. He said he felt on that morning that the truth would come out, and that he could not live to meet it. He had not the strength, either physically or mentally.

Q.—Well, do you remember anything further that you said by way of encouragement to him, or admonition? A.—I remember that I did endeavor to encourage him. I told him I thought it was a very cowardly thing to do.

Q.—To do what? A.—To take his life.

Q.—Well, then he had said something about taking his life, had he? A.—Yes, Sir.

BEECHER THREATENED TO TAKE POISON.

Q.—What did he say at this stage of the matter? A.—He said that he had made up his mind, if Mr. Tilton published the letter of apology, to take his life; that he had a powder on his library-table which he was to take, and he would pass quietly away without a struggle; that he had made up his mind that he would not try any longer to live it down.

Q.—Did he further describe the powder? A.—Not further than that it was a powder which would give no pain but cause almost—not an instant death, but a very easy death.

Q.—Well, he didn't give any name to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he state in what receptacle he had it on his library-table? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or what quantity was there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he state whether it was labeled "poison" or not, on his library-table? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you how long he had had it there? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember that he did.

Q.—Or where he bought it? A.—No, Sir.

HOW THE INTERVIEW ENDED.

Q.—Well, how did the interview come to an end? A.—He said that it was near his dinner hour; I invited him to stay to lunch, but he said that mother would expect him home, and he couldn't stay.

Q.—Whom did he mean by "mother?" A.—His wife, I presume.

Q.—Was that his usual mode of referring to his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he leave in the same gloomy state that he came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand that he was going away to take that powder then? A.—No, because he said that he should come to see me again.

Q.—Did he name the time that he was coming to see you again? A.—He said he thought he would come on the next day or the day following.

Q.—To see you and not Mr. Moulton? A.—To see me.

Mr. Evarts (to counsel for plaintiff)—Where is that note?

[Mr. Morris produces the paper called for.]

Q.—How soon was it the next time—look at that, please, Madam, [handing the paper just produced by Mr. Morris to the witness.] Was it the next time that Mr. Beecher called after this gloomy interview, that he gave you that note? A.—He sent this note on the Sunday previous.

Q.—That was the Sunday previous? A.—Yes, Sir; it was on Monday that he came to see me.

Q.—Oh! yes; it was the day before he sent you that note? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he come to see you the next day after this gloomy Monday? A.—I do not remember that he came on the next day.

Q.—Or the day after? Was it very near? A.—I do not remember how soon after that.

Q.—Well, was it a considerable space of time between? A.—I do not remember how soon after it was.

Q.—How soon after this gloomy Monday interview do you remember to have seen him? A.—I do not remember how soon.

Q.—Well, a month? A.—Oh, it was not a month.

Q.—A week? A.—I think I must have seen him during the next week.

Q.—In the course of the week? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you mean that week of which Monday was the beginning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During that week? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is the hour of recess.

The court then, at 1 o'clock, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench at 2:05 P. M. Mr. Evarts came in at 2:20 and resumed the cross-examination of Mrs. Moulton, as follows:

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, when did you first make the acquaintance of Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—I forget the year.

Q.—How far back does your memory run in respect of your acquaintance with him? A.—I think it is six or seven years since I first knew him.

Q.—Did not you know him in the earlier years of your married life? A.—No, Sir; not until I moved to the Clinton street house.

Q.—And when was that? A.—I cannot tell you the year.

Q.—How many years did you live in Clinton street? A.—I think four years.

Q.—That would make it, then, about 1866? A.—It is barely possible that was the year, but I do not remember.

Q.—Did you become intimately acquainted with him? A.—He had been a frequent visitor at our house.

Q.—Were you an intimate friend of his, and he of yours? A.—Yes; I think Mr. Tilton was a friend of mine.

Q.—And you of him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you make the acquaintance of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think in 1868 or 1869.

Q.—In what way? A.—I forget how I first met her; I remember her coming to see me in the Clinton street house.

Q.—Was she brought there by her husband? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did you become intimate and friendly with her? A.—I think always friendly, but not intimate.

Q.—Had you a regard for her and affection? A.—I don't know that I had any affection for her until this case came up; then I had a sympathy for her.

Q.—But up to this time you had no particular feeling of regard or affection for her? A.—I had a regard for her; not an affection.

Q.—Well, was she in the circle of your female friends and acquaintances that you looked upon with regard and affection? A.—She did not visit me frequently, nor I her, but I regarded her as a friend.

Q.—Were you aware of the intimacy between Mr. Tilton and your husband at a period earlier than your acquaintance with him commenced? A.—I knew that they were in school together.

Q.—Of their continued intimacy as men in Brooklyn? A.—Their intimacy was not continued from the time they left school. Mr. Moulton, while we were living in Tompkins street—Mr. Moulton never saw Mr. Tilton, that I remember. It was only after we came to Clinton street that the new intimacy between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton began.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever form a habit of frequently being at your house at meals? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And for days at a time; one after another? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—He was at our house a great deal when he was organizing the paper; when he was about starting the paper—the *Golden Age*.

Q.—When was that; A.—I forget the year.

Q.—You mean the *Golden Age*. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that that was the season of these interviews you have been talking about? A.—I do not remember; I only remember that he came to our house and arranged for the paper.

Q.—Well, was he then, at that season, in the habit of being at your house at meals a great deal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he frequently spend the night there? A.—I do not remember that he has ever spent more than one or two nights at our house.

Q.—But you do remember that he has spent one or two there? A.—I am quite sure he spent one there; I don't know of any more.

Q.—He may have spent more? A.—He may have spent two, but I do not remember more than one.

Q.—Now, during what period of years, beginning in 1871—the Winter of 1871—when the *Golden Age* was established—in the Winter of 1871; through how long a period did his habit of getting his meals at your house continue? A.—Well, I do not know how long; during the paper—his arranging the paper—he was at our house quite a good deal, perhaps every day for two or three weeks.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. And was that the only period that he was in the habit of eating his meals there for days in succession? A.—No, Sir; he has taken his meals at our house very frequently for the last four years.

HOSPITALITIES TO COUNSEL.

Q.—For the last four years. Now, during this trial, Mrs. Moulton, has your husband furnished the hospitalities to the gentlemen who are conducting the case of the plaintiff? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Every day? A.—With one or two exceptions.

Q.—That has been their place of meeting and of lunching, has it not? A.—They have lunched with us; yes, Sir.

Q.—Repeatedly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have you been present on these occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the table? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With them? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT SHE SAID TO TILTON LAST JULY.

Q.—Do you remember an interview that you had with Mr. Tilton at your house during some of these years—in January, 1873—having an interview with Mr. Tilton at your house, in which you told him that he was a villain, and would betray your husband as he had Mr. Beecher—your husband as he had Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I remember an interview with Mr. Tilton something like that.

Q.—Something like that. Do you remember when that was? A.—Yes, Sir; it was last July.

Q.—Last July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember, on his making some remark in answer to this statement of yours, that you threatened to send for a policeman and have him put out of the house? A.—No, Sir; I never remember the policeman, nor any reference to any policemen.

Q.—What did you further tell him? A.—I said that if he was unkind to Frank—my husband—if he would turn on him in any way, in so much as by a letter, that he must never come into our house again.

WHAT SHE TOLD BEECHER ABOUT TILTON.

Q.—Did you, on occasion of any interview that you had with Mr. Beecher, say to him this, or words equivalent, or its equivalent; "That at heart Theodore Tilton is treacherous and hates you?" A.—I think I might have said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton hated him, I think he had good reason to.

Mr. Evarts—I did not ask you what you thought, Madam. [To the Court.] I ask that that be stricken out.

Judge Neilson—The last clause will be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Be so good as to confine your answers to my questions. Do you think you did not say to Mr. Beecher, "At heart Theodore Tilton is treacherous and hates you?" A.—I remember repeatedly saying to Mr. Beecher that I thought it was impossible for Mr. Tilton to keep this quiet; I might in that way have said that I thought he was treacherous.

Q.—Treacherous in regard to keeping it quiet? A.—Yes, Sir; while he meant to keep it quiet, I thought he was often pressed to an answer that told the whole story.

Mr. Evarts—I did not ask you for an opinion, but only what you told Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; what I told Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him I thought Mr. Tilton was filled with revenge and anger against him, and often, when questions were put to him, he made replies that told the whole truth.

Q.—You think you put that in in regard to the questions being put to him? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Now, Madam, will you tell me whether you ever told Mr. Beecher, in terms, that Theodore Tilton at heart was treacherous and hated him? A.—I do not recollect those exact words, yet I think I might have said so.

Q.—Yes. Do you remember at what stage or season of this controversy you said that to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, I cannot remember any particular time; there have been so many times when Mr. Tilton has had reason to feel angry.

Q.—I am not asking you about his reasons. A.—I cannot answer as to the time.

Q.—You think you may have said that to Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I may have said that to Mr. Beecher a number of times.

Q.—A number of times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, did you first make a profession of religion in Mr. Beecher's church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in what year? A.—I think in 1858.

Q.—That was two years before your marriage, about? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that your habit of a less frequent reception of the communion dated from your marriage? A.—The first two years after my marriage I lived in New-York.

Q.—And did not attend the church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And then you resumed connection with this congregation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This place of worship? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember that from that time onward your habit of receiving the communion was infrequent? A.—I remember so; yes, Sir.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Q.—Had you become connected with the woman's suffrage movement? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—Never in any way connected with it.

Q.—Your husband, I think, had? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that, I think, you were aware of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your house a place of meeting for the ladies and gentlemen acting in that movement? A.—Quite a number of them visited our house; I do not know that it was a place of meeting.

Q.—Frequent visits? A.—Not very frequent; no, Sir.

Q.—And during what period—what years? A.—I cannot remember the years.

Q.—Was Mrs. Woodhull included among their number? A.—I do not remember that Mrs. Woodhull was ever there with any of the woman's suffrage party.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who do you remember having been there? A.—With Mrs. Woodhull?

Q.—No; these woman's suffrage—? A.—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony—I do not remember the names of any others.

Q.—There was quite a number of others, were there not? A.—I do not at present remember the names of the others.

Q.—Did you use to take part in their meetings or their conversations? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you avoid them? A.—I hadn't any particular interest in it; I do not know that I avoided them.

HER INTERVIEW WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—You have said something, Mrs. Tilton, of an interview which you had—Mrs. Moulton, of an interview which you had with Mrs. Tilton; when was that in point of time, what year and what part of the year? A.—I do not remember the year or the time; I remember it was after my interview with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—After which interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—The first interview, when he confessed to me the truth of the charges made against him.

Q.—Well, the first interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was after the first interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was near that, was not it? A.—I do not remember how near, or that it was very near.

Q.—What? A.—I do not remember that it was very near.

Q.—You do not; then it was after some other interview you had with him, if it was not very near? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—You cannot give us any idea of the time at which this interview with Mrs. Tilton took place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know whether it was in 1873 or 1872? A.—It must have been earlier than 1873.

Q.—You think it was in 1872? A.—It might possibly have been in the Fall of 1871; but I do not recollect positively.

Q.—No recollection; cannot fix it at all? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Does it connect itself with anything that you can give the date of? A.—I know it was after my interview with Mr. Beecher, because she asked me from whom I had heard the truth, and I told her from Mr. Beecher himself.

Q.—That is the only reason you have of knowing the date? A.—I know it was after that interview.

Q.—And that is the only mode you know it was after that? A.—That is the best reason I can give you.

Q.—This interview with Mr. Beecher was in the first week of January, 1871? A.—No, Sir; I did not say I saw him in the first week of January; he was coming to the house frequently before he spoke to me.

Q.—When was this first interview? A.—I do not remember whether it was in the Spring of 1871 or later; I do not remember the time—the Spring of the year; I only know it was in 1871.

Q.—It may have been Spring or Fall so far as you know? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But you have at present in your memory no circumstance which enables you to state whether it was Spring or Fall? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Either in the weather or anything that remains in your mind of what occurred, or anything else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have no mode of telling me how soon after that you saw Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mr. Beecher at all times—at the times upon which you have spoken of talking to him—always show great solicitude that Mrs. Tilton should be properly considered and treated by everybody? A.—Yes, Sir; he always expressed the greatest kindness and consideration for Elizabeth.

Q.—For her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And always desired, did he not, that you would treat her well? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And visit her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And console her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you went to see her; where did you see her? A.—I saw her in her house in Livingston street.

Q.—In which room? A.—I have seen her in two or three rooms of the house. I do not remember where I first saw her.

Q.—On this visit? A.—I do not remember which room.

Q.—You don't remember which room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember how long you saw her? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember how long.

Q.—Do you remember, at any time, of visiting Mrs. Tilton when you supposed that there might be some public controversy or accusation that would bring these matters into contest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And asking her, if there should be a contest between her husband and Mr. Beecher, what her views would be? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that either of the occasions to which you have referred in your direct examination? A.—I do not remember; I remember the conversation to which you refer and the occasion of it; I think it was at the time Mr. Tilton went down to the church.

Q.—When he went down to the church? A.—I do not remember what year it was.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we have that date. You think it was after that? A.—I think it was at that time.

Q.—Was it after that occurrence or before? A.—I do not remember whether it was after or not.

THE OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

Q.—Now, what led you to make that visit, and what was your object in it? A.—I wanted to know from Elizabeth what course she proposed to take in case she was called before the church.

Q.—You mean this last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not mean this last year's inquiry? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You mean when the talk was—

The Witness (interrupting)—About Mr. Tilton being dropped.

Mr. Evarts—About Mr. Tilton being investigated?

A.—I think that was the time. As near as I can remember, that was the time.

Q.—Did you go of your own accord, or were you desired to go? A.—I went of my own accord.

Q.—You didn't go by your husband's desire, or in his interest, or at his request? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And your object was to learn what her view would be if that contest came on? A.—Yes, Sir; what position she proposed to take.

Q.—Do you remember asking her whether she should support her husband in a charge against Mr. Beecher, or whether she should not, and her answer being made to you that it there ever came a controversy she should speak the truth? A.—No, Sir; I never remember that.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you urge, in that interview, as to what she should do one way or the other? A.—I do not remember that I urged her; I can tell you what I said to her.

Q.—Did you speak to her on the question of which side she should take? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you express an opinion as to which side she ought to take? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Were you, at that interview, very much excited and distressed? A.—I think I was; Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you show, in your manner, great distress? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—And weep? A.—Very likely so.

Q.—Now, did you in that interview express to her great distress lest Mr. Beecher should be betrayed by Mr. Tilton and your husband? A.—Not that he would be betrayed by them, but that the truth would be made known—be made public.

Q.—By them? A.—Yes, Sir, by them.

Q.—Yes, by them. Now, did you in that interview, in expressing this opinion of what Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton would do, beg her to stand by Mr. Beecher? A.—So long as she could without sacrificing herself, and the truth.

Q.—Did you beg her to stand by Mr. Beecher? A.—So long as she could without sacrificing the truth.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Beg her? A.—Very likely, Sir; very likely.

Q.—And did not she then tell you that whenever an inquiry came she should tell the truth? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she tell you that she should not tell the truth?

WHAT MRS. TILTON TOLD HER.

A.—She told me distinctly that she should sacrifice her husband and deny everything for Mr. Beecher; that under the circumstances she would be justified in telling a lie.

Q.—Now, Madam, are you quite sure that, in addition to saying she would sacrifice her husband and defend Mr. Beecher, she used that phrase? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Did she say that she would tell a lie? A.—Yes, Sir; I cannot say as to the words that she used the word "lie;" she said she should deny everything, but I—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Yes, but did she say she should lie about it? A.—If she did not use the word "lie," she said "falsehood."

Q.—Did she say she should tell a lie or a falsehood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Flatly told you she should tell a lie or falsehood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to your house then, satisfied that your errand was successful? A.—I have never felt that any errand of mine ever has been successful.

Q.—In this business? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Neilson (turning toward a knot of reporters on the left side of the court-room)—Gentlemen, you will please, unless your business requires it, omit conferring together, and if you have any reporting to do, attend to it.

BEECHER'S PORTRAIT.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Do you remember, Mrs. Moulton, about Mr. Beecher's portrait having been brought to your house? A.—I remember it was brought there; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember when it was brought there? A.—I do not remember the year—whether we had it in Clinton street or not.

Q.—No recollection? A.—Not as to the year; no, Sir.

Q.—But still you can recollect whether it has been in your house a number of years? A.—It was in our house for three or four years; I think it has been in our house since we left Remsen street; I think, I am not sure of that.

Q.—Ever since? A.—I think so.

Q.—And at any time was it removed from that place? A.—I removed it; yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—This last Autumn.

Q.—And put another portrait in the frame? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where was Mr. Beecher's put? A.—Mr. Beecher's still stands on the mantel-piece of our front room, second story.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your pardon, madam, I did not hear.

Witness—It stands on the mantel-piece, front room, second story, of our house.

Q.—Your own room? A.—Sitting-room.

Q.—Not a bedroom? A.—Not at present; it is not a bedroom.

Q.—Was it a bedroom when the portrait was there? A.—No, Sir; for the reason that we have not occupied that room for a long time.

Q.—Very well; then this is a sitting-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This room up stairs at which the interview took place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the room, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, this was last year? A.—This last Autumn.

Q.—And, of course, after Mr. Beecher's public statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember, while Mr. Beecher's portrait was in the frame, that Mr. Moulton had gaslights ranged specially to display it? A.—Not specially to show that picture; we have several of Mr. Page's pictures.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. A.—We have them arranged to show the pictures in the room.

Q.—Including that picture? A.—Including that; yes, Sir.

WHAT SHE SAID TO MR. M'LEAN.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Andrew McLean?

Witness—Of the *Eagle*?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Witness—I have met him; yes, Sir.

Q.—You know him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He is a Brooklyn gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you a conversation with him about Mr. Beecher and that portrait, and showing it to him? A.—I don't understand your question.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation with that gentleman while you were exhibiting to him Mr. Beecher's portrait? A.—No, Sir; I never remember exhibiting Mr. Beecher's portrait to him particularly.

Q.—Do you remember in November or December, 1872, in your parlor, expressing to Mr. Andrew McLean in view of and in reference to the portrait of Mr. Beecher, expressing your confidence in him and admiration for him? A.—I think I expressed my admiration for him—Mr. Beecher; I don't remember now the exact conversation; I think I expressed my admiration of Mr. Beecher; certainly not my confidence in him.

Q.—You are quite sure you did not express confidence in him? A.—I am quite sure.

Q.—And anything equivalent to that? A.—I don't remember the exact conversation; I don't know; I have always spoken to everybody my feeling of admiration for Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you not say to Mr. McLean he was a pure man? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—And a good man? A.—I don't remember to have said that.

Q.—And entirely innocent of the Woodhull charges? A.—No, Sir; I never said that to anybody.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir; never to anybody.

Q.—Do you not remember having had a conversation with Mr. McLean? A.—I remember Mr. McLean waiting for Mr. Moulton in our parlor one evening.

Q.—Yes. A.—I remember his calling attention to Mr. Beecher's portrait, and I think I expressed my admiration for Mr. Beecher, which I never failed to do.

Q.—Never what? A.—I have always expressed my admiration of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Now, are you quite sure you did not say to Mr. McLean, as part of your admiration for Mr. Beecher, that he was a pure man? A.—I certainly have never said that to anybody.

Q.—Can you give us the language that you did use to Mr. McLean in expressing your admiration of Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

Q.—Do you remember the occasion when Miss Emily Faithfull was here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your giving her a reception at your house? A.—I don't think we ever gave her a reception.

Q.—You did not? A.—She spent six weeks with us during that time; I don't remember we ever had a reception.

Q.—Did you not have either a social reception, a levee, or a public—or a meeting of invited guests on the occasion of Miss Emily Faithfull being at your house? A.—We invited a number of friends to meet her, but we never had any reception or levee or any entertainment.

Q.—No large entertainment? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Well, did you take part in any public reception elsewhere than at your own house for Miss Faithfull? A.—I went with Miss Faithfull to Steinway Hall once when she delivered a lecture there. I attended a reception given to Miss Faithfull by Mrs. Bullard, in Thirty-ninth street.

Q.—Mrs. Bullard's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Thirty-ninth street, New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember calling upon Mr. Beecher and inviting him to preside at that meeting?

Witness—Preside at the reception to Miss Faithfull?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, reception.

Witness—No, Sir. I don't remember that I invited him.

Q.—Or at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I perhaps asked him to go, but I do not remember that I asked him to preside.

Q.—Do you remember when that was? A.—Well, I think it must have been in 1863.

Q.—1873? A.—Yes, 1873.

Q.—Now, don't you remember that you called especially at Mr. Beecher's house to give that invitation, and saw him? A.—I remember distinctly calling on Mr. Beecher.

Q.—And seeing him? A.—And seeing him.

Q.—And inviting him? A.—Oh, I don't remember that I called to see him on that business.

SHE WAS AFRAID THE TRUTH WOULD COME OUT.

Q.—Do you remember, Mrs. Moulton, at that interview with Mr. Beecher, saying to him this—or words to this effect: "I am afraid that my husband and Mr. Tilton have overreached you"? A.—I don't remember saying those words.

Q.—You do not remember anything of this kind? A.—Not those words.

Q.—Well? A.—I don't remember conveying any such message as that to Mr. Beecher. I remember afterward expressing great fear that the truth would come out, in spite of my husband's endeavors to keep it quiet.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—You remember that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember giving it the effect of the expression that your husband and Mr. Tilton had overreached him? A.—I don't remember that; no, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember asking Mr. Beecher if he was not fearful that your husband and Mr. Tilton had overreached him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—I don't remember that question at all.

Q.—Do you remember, Mrs. Moulton, having said to any person that your husband and Mr. Tilton had overreached the "old man," meaning Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't remember at all saying overreaching Mr. Beecher, or saying the "old man."

Q.—Are you putting it upon the word "overreach"—you know what that means—or any equivalent word? A.—No; I had a great deal of fear that my husband would not be able to keep it quiet, though he tried hard to do so, and to serve both faithfully; I always had a sort of feeling that Mr. Tilton, when he was forced to an answer, would tell the whole story; that is the only fear I had.

Q.—You say, so far as you observed, that the getting out of the answer came from Mr. Tilton? A.—I think it was the force of circumstances.

Q.—Yes; operating on him, don't you? A.—Perhaps so.

BEECHER'S VISITS TO HER HOUSE.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, you have spoken of Mr. Beecher going to your house almost every day, and sometimes twice a day. At what periods of time, and to how long a period of time do you speak of any such frequency of visits? A.—For the last four years, up to the last of July; that was the last time.

Q.—Do you mean the whole four years that he was in the habit of calling? A.—I think so.

Q.—During the whole time there were times when he came every day? A.—Yes, Sir; when he was in Brooklyn.

Q.—Very well; now, what periods of times were those at which his visits were thus frequent, and how long did any such frequency continue at any one time? A.—I can't say how long; there were particular times when he came over more frequently than others.

Q.—Were any of these times in the Winter of 1871 before you went South? A.—We went South in the Spring of 1871.

Q.—Well, in the Winter of 1871, before you went South, was there a period of these frequent visits or not? A.—Yes; he visited our house very frequently at that time, and during Mr. Moulton's illness he was at the house twice a day.

Q.—That was the same season? A.—Yes, Sir; that was in 1871.

Q.—That was before you went South? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when again did there come to be a period when there was any frequency of his visits? A.—At the time of the Woodhull publication.

Q.—Do you mean the card? A.—I mean the publication in the paper.

Q.—That was the end of 1872? A.—I don't know, Sir, what time it was.

Q.—You don't remember any frequent visit from him between these two times? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember he has been at our house very

frequently for the last four years; I cannot tell the days or times of the year, or the circumstances connected with them.

Q.—You certainly do not mean that Mr. Beecher has been to your house every day during four years. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or half of the days during the last four years? A.—I don't know how many days in the year; I know there have been a great number of days when he has been there twice a day.

Q.—Do not you know there were certain periods at which he made frequent visits? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And don't you know that the rest of the time he did not make frequent visits? A.—I know that when he was in Brooklyn he visited us frequently.

Q.—Every-day visits? A.—Well, of course, there have been times in the last four years when he visited our house more frequently than others, but I don't remember the dates.

Q.—Don't you know but that there were few occasions in which the frequency of these visits occurred, and that they all had something to do with the question, to some extent, of the publicity, or publication, or expected publication connected with this matter? A.—No; I know Mr. Beecher came to see us, as he said, to get a little strength and hope and courage from Frank.

Q.—That may be? A.—Not with reference to any publication.

Q.—Did he come through a series of weeks every day for that purpose? A.—I don't know that he did.

Q.—Can you not distinguish in your mind at all that there were occasions of frequent visits, and then there was an interval when only ordinary visits were made? A.—I don't remember any time when his visits were ordinary.

Q. You don't remember any ordinary visits? A.—No, Sir; in these last times he has been so much at our house that I can hardly describe between the two.

Q.—Now, do you remember these being visits there or ordinary calls in which you participated, and there was no connection with this business? A.—I don't know that; I don't remember any such at which I was present.

Q.—You don't remember any? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher during this time frequently there as a guest by invitation, at a meal, or a dinner or tea? I remember on two or three occasions he was invited. On one occasion Mr. Tilton was to make a speech during the Greeley campaign, and Mr. Beecher was invited with a number of other friends to take supper at our house.

Q.—Is that the only occasion you remember? A.—No, Sir; I have a recollection of perhaps one or two other occasions, but I do not remember who was present, or who was invited, or the occasion.

Q.—Well, do you mean to say that during the four years he was not invited to your house more than once or twice? A.—Perhaps more than once or twice.

Q.—But you do not remember? A.—I don't remember how often; Mr. Moulton may have invited him.

Q.—Well, how many times did he come to meals there? A.—I remember his taking breakfast there one morning, and I remember his taking tea two or three times.

Q.—To the best of your recollection the occasions were very few and unfrequent? A.—I do not remember of many occasions.

Q.—Now, you have mentioned one occasion on which Mr. Beecher was waiting in the parlor, and took you by the hand, &c.; when was that occasion? A.—It was either late in the Spring of 1871, or in the Fall; I do not remember whether it was in the Spring or the Fall.

Q.—That was not the first time, was it, you saw him? A.—No, Sir; I have seen him frequently at our house before.

Q.—I mean in reference to any conversation with him; was this the first conversation you had with him? A.—Yes, with reference to this case.

Q.—And you can't say whether that was in the Spring or Fall of 1871? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you are quite sure that up to that time you had had no conversation with him on this subject? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Now, as I understand you, he did not, then, go to see you? A.—No; he did not come to see me.

Q.—And now, how came you to have any interview with him on that occasion? A.—I went into the parlor to see him, as I often went when he came to see Mr. Moulton.

THE SORROW OF HIS LIFE.

Q.—And what did he say? He was walking up and down the floor, and seemed to be very much excited, and after some conversation he came and took my hand and asked if I knew anything of this sorrow of his life.

Q.—Of this sorrow of his life? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what did you reply? A.—I said I did.

Q.—And then what did he say? A.—He said, "then Frank has told you the facts in this case," and I said "Yes."

Q.—And then you parted? Q.—I do not remember any further conversation; I expressed great sorrow at having known what I had concerning Mr. Beecher; I told him that I had been a member of his church a great many years, and had believed in him—

Q.—Was this at this interview? A.—I expressed some sympathy with him and some expression of regret for my own condition of mind.

Q.—At this interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure you said anything further than that? A.—I know that I expressed sympathy on that occasion; yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you parted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you say that you had an interview with Mr. Beecher about June, 1871? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember that.

Q.—Well, it was in reference to some day that we fixed? A.—1871?

Q.—No, that was another time. Well, was this interview you have just now been speaking of, was not that about June, 1871? A.—I don't know what time in 1871.

Q.—Well, at any rate, after this interview that he took your hand, &c., whenever that occurred, was the first interview that you remember when anything passed between you and him concerning this business of June 2, 1873? A.—I do not think I understand your question.

Q.—You have given us an interview that took place sometime in the year 1871; now, was the next interview with Mr. Beecher in which anything passed between you and him on the subject, the interview that took place in June, 1873. A.—I had a number of interviews between that time with Mr. Beecher with reference to this case.

Q.—Well, the next that you have spoken of in your direct examination, was that the one of June 2, 1873, which lasted three or four hours, you say? A.—That was the next of any importance.

Q.—On this occasion, which I think was in the morning, was it not? A.—Eighteen hundred and seventy-three?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Beecher found you and Mr. Moulton together in the room up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that then a bed-room? A.—It was.

Q.—It was used as a bed-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And still it was the place where Mr. Beecher often had these interviews? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what passed between you and Mr. Beecher, or between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, while your husband was there? A.—Oh, ordinary conversation; I forget what it was.

BEECHER ILL AND DEPRESSED.

Q.—The ordinary salutation passed between you; and what occurred that was peculiar, while Mr. Moulton remained there, I mean? A.—Mr. Beecher said he had not slept any all night, and that he was very much depressed.

Q.—Did he state that while Mr. Moulton was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, was that all that he said while Mr. Moulton was there? A.—No, Sir; I asked him if he would lie down on the lounge and I would cover him up, and he did so; he laid down on the lounge, and I covered him up.

Q.—You suggested that to him? A.—I did.

Q.—What led you to make that suggestion that he should lie down and you would cover him up? A.—He said that he was very tired, that he was heart-broken, that he was utterly without hope, and that he had not rested any, and had come around for some comfort and consolation.

Q.—And that he had come to see you and not Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, all this was done while Mr. Moulton was there? A.—Yes, Sir; he was on the lounge.

Q.—And was covered with the napkin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then Mr. Moulton went off? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And as he lay there he talked to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you seated? A.—On a chair near him.

Q.—Won't you tell us what Mr. Beecher said—the language that he used as near as you remember it, and go through the whole interview in that form of what he said and what you said, if you know what it is? A.—He began by saying that he was depressed and discouraged—

Q.—Was this after your husband went away?

Mr. Fullerton—Do not interrupt her when she has commenced the narration.

Q.—I want you to commence after your husband went away. A.—I have.

HE FELT THAT HE HAD REPENTED.

Q.—Very well, that is all I ask you. A.—He expressed great sorrow for all the misery he had brought upon himself and Mrs. Tilton, and everybody connected with the case; he said that he felt that he had thoroughly repented and been forgiven for his fault, and that he was better fitted now to preach than ever before, and to do good. He expressed to me his love for Elizabeth, and his great remorse and sorrow that she should ever have confessed to her husband; that it had brought nothing but ruin; and after lying on the sofa a little while he got up and walked up and down the room in a very excited manner, and the tears streaming down his cheeks, and he said that it was very hard that after a life of usefulness it should be brought to this fearful end. I said it was; that it was very hard, but that there was only one way out of it; that there was only one way for him left, and that was by confessing it; and after walking up and down for some time he sat down in a chair and I stood behind him and put my hands on his shoulders, and I said:

SHE URGED HIM TO CONFESS.

"Mr. Beecher, if you will only go down to the church and confess everything, I will stand by you, no matter what comes to you, I will always be your friend, and Frank will stand by you, and no matter what comes he will be your friend, if you will only go down to the church and confess it; because that is the only way out of it, I am convinced of that; you will never be free of such a crime as this except you confess; you have been guilty of a great crime." He said, "I never get much comfort from you; you are always like a slice of the day of judgment." "Well," I said, "I feel great sympathy for you, but I do not see how you can lead this sort of life, going into the pulpit and preaching Sunday after Sunday." I said: "I never have heard you preach since I have heard the truth about this, but I have felt as if I was standing at an open grave. I can't express to you the anguish and sorrow that I feel. I believed in you once, I believed in you as one good man in this world, and now this has destroyed my faith in human nature. I do not believe in anyone; I do not go to church; all my interest in the church and you is gone, and I am sure that I cannot respect you unless you show me that you are sincerely repentant by going down to the church and confessing your crime." I said: "It is very hard for Mr. Tilton to be abused by your friends, and charged with treating his family ill, and with unkindness and cruelty. He feels that you are the principal cause of these charges, and that you can free him of them if you would; that you could free him from all concern. If you would only take this case into your own hands you can settle it by confession; your people will stand by you, that I believe; if you tell them you have committed this crime, which you say you have committed, and which you say you have sincerely repented of, and that you believe you are forgiven, and that you feel that you are better able now than ever before to do good in the world, and if you can only be allowed to go on in life without all the particulars of this case being made known; that that is all you ask, and that if the facts are to go out you want to go out of the way. You can't live; you can't endure it any longer; physically and mentally you are worn out, and it is only with the greatest care that you are able to preach Sunday after Sunday."

Q.—Well, that is what you said to him; that is what you advised him to say to his people?

Mr. Fullerton—Let her finish the narration.

Mr. Evarts—I am going on; I will take care of my own examination.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will take care that you do not interrupt this witness in her narration.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will find out what this is she is saying now before we go further.

Mr. Beach—The witness should not be embarrassed by having her mind diverted from her narrative by these interruptions. It would be an embarrassment to any one to give a narration in reference to transactions which took place sometime ago, if he was interrupted by questions that do not look toward a continued statement.

Judge Neilson—Let the witness proceed.

Mr. Evarts—My inquiry was whether this is all that was said to Mr. Beecher, and was in the form of what you advised him to say to his people? A.—I don't know that I ever stated to him what his confession should be to his church; I left that with him; I simply left that with him; he knew what his confession should be better than I did—how much he was to confess; I simply said to him I thought he should make a confession to his church.

Q.—And you told him this thing, did you? A.—I do not think I ever said what he should tell the church.

Q.—Very well; you can go on now? A.—Mr. Beecher then spoke to me of coming some time the next day, or some time, and bringing me mementoes which he wished me to give to his friends—some things to Mrs. Tilton; asked me always to respect her, and care for her, and to be kind to her; that she was not a bad woman at heart; that she had sinned through her affections.

Q.—Well? A.—I only remember that Mr. Beecher was in a very excited condition of mind on that day; that he told me very positively that he should take his life; I believed him when he said so.

Q.—You did believe him? A.—I believed him at that time.

HE HAD NO FEAR OF DEATH.

Q.—Yes; well? A.—And I rebuked him, and told him that I regretted that he had committed this sin, because I had believed in him; how it had destroyed all my faith in human nature. His only reply to me was that he had repented and he believed that he had been forgiven; still he had suffered greatly, fearing it would come to light; that the truth would all be made known; that he suffered, first, for the sake of the woman who had given her love to him, for the sake of his children; he said that he had—that his children, of course, would despise him; that he could never go back to his home. And then I said: "You could go up to your farm and write;" but he said, "No; if people won't listen to hear me preach, they certainly won't read anything that I may write. If I cannot continue as a moral and spiritual teacher, why there is nothing left for me to do, and I had better go out of life than remain a burden to my children, and my family, and the church. All my past record will be wiped out." He said he had not any fear of death; he rather longed for it, as a release from all the trouble, all the anxiety, and all the anguish of mind and remorse that he had suffered and was suffering daily; expressed to me his great gratitude for my sympathy; said that our house was the only place where he could act naturally and without reserve; that when he went home he must be cheerful and happy and wear a smile; that when he went into the pulpit, he must be at his best, and such indications of weakness on his part were a confession. That is all of any importance that took place.

Q.—That is all that you remember, is it? A.—Yes, Sir; of any importance.

Q.—All that is impressed upon your mind? A.—Yes, Sir; all that I have any recollection of.

Q.—Now, did he come back and see you again? A.—On that day?

Q.—No, on the day he said he was coming to bring some mementoes? A.—No, he never brought me any mementoes, and I don't remember positively he came on the next day.

MR. BEECHER LIVING IN CONSTANT FEAR AND ANXIETY.

Q.—Did he come anywhere near that day and have a further talk with you on the subject? A.—He came soon after and referred to his depression on that day, and said he felt more hopeful; that he thought his card in the *Eagle* was only a temporary relief; that he was living in constant anxiety, not knowing what time Mr. Tilton would break out with the truth.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, at what time of the day did Mr. Beecher come to your house on the occasion of this long interview? A.—To which I have just referred?

Q.—Yes. A.—He came early in the morning.

Q.—How early? A.—Perhaps 9 o'clock; perhaps later.

Q.—What time of the day did he leave your house? A.—About lunch time, I think.

Q.—You asked him to stay to lunch? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he said he would be expected at his dinner by Mrs. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was that about 1 o'clock? A.—I think it was about 2 o'clock; I don't remember exactly.

Q.—It was at your usual lunch time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There was no delay of your lunch in consequence of this? A.—No, Sir; not that I remember.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, you say that Mr. Beecher sent some messages by you to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did the interviews at which that occurred take place? A.—I can't state the time.

Q.—What? A.—I don't remember the time; nearly always when he came in he would ask me if I had seen Elizabeth.

Q.—He always expressed interest in regard to her condition, did he? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you can't tell us when it was he sent any messages? A.—I can't tell you any particular time.

Q.—Did he always send messages? A.—He sent messages a number of times.

Q.—Well, when was the first time that you can tell us that he sent any message? A.—I can't tell you the time.

Q.—Was it before this long interview that you have talked about or after? A.—It must have been before that.

Q.—Before; but you can't say whether it was in 1871 or 1872, or the early part of 1873? A.—No, Sir.

BEECHER ALWAYS SENT HIS LOVE TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now, did any interview occur in which he sent any message to Mrs. Tilton, and how did it come about? A.—He always asked me to bear his love to her.

Q.—He would always, did you say—always? A.—I think nearly always he sent his love to her.

Q.—Well? A.—Wanted me to find out if there was anything she was in need of, any luxury, any comfort she had need of, and if so to let him know; and after I had repeated to him the conversation I had with Mrs. Tilton, when she felt she could not live with Mr. Tilton any longer and was going to live with her mother, he told me expressly to see her, and to say to her from him, that for his sake, if not for her own, she must remain with Mr. Tilton, and be to him a good and true wife, and to make his home as happy as she could.

Q.—When was this? A.—I don't know when it was; it was when I repeated to him the conversation I had with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Can't you give us an idea when this was—what year? No, Sir.

Q.—Well, that is what you mean by the messages that were sent to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there were no other messages that you remember except of this nature to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Well, he always told me to say to her that she must refuse to talk with anybody of anything bearing on this case, anything that was connected with this case. While she was trying very hard to restore the harm she had done by confession, she was always making it worse.

Q.—Anything more? A.—No. Mr. Beecher's messages to Mrs. Tilton were always kind and affectionate, that is all.

Q.—That is all? A.—And an interest that she should have everything she needed; that she would be comfortable; that she must keep up a good heart and be hopeful and courageous, and good to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Are you unable to give us any clue to this time when Mrs. Tilton, as you say, was thinking about leaving her husband and living with her mother? A.—I don't remember the time.

Q.—Now, after receiving this note which I have shown you, which is dated June 1, 1873, is it not, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—I believe it has no date.

Mr. Evarts—It is fixed at that time. Have you said you had a conversation with Mr. Beecher the Monday after? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What day of the week was this June 1? A.—I forget the day it was; I think it was on Monday.

Q.—You say it was the Monday after that you had the conversation. Are you able to fix the day or the date? A.—I remember the latter distinctly. Mr. Moulton read the letter to me on Sunday.

Q.—Well, was the 1st of June Sunday, you mean, the next day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher called the next day, did he? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he call to see Mr. Moulton, or to see you? A.—He called to see me.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton in then? A.—Mr. Moulton was in when he called—when he first came into the house.

Q.—What passed between Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher, and you while at your house?

Mr. Fullerton—That is just the same conversation that she narrated before.

Mr. Evarts—Is that the one?

Mr. Morris—Precisely, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, this, I think, is the last conversation that you have given with Mr. Beecher? A.—1873?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir, this is not the last that I had with him.

Q.—Which later one have you given? A.—The last conversation I had with Mr. Beecher was on the 13th of last July.

Q.—Seventy-four? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Between this 2d of June, 1873, and this 13th of July, 1874, there was no interview between you and Mr. Beecher of any importance, was there? A.—On one occasion, when he met me in the hall, he thanked me for my sympathy; he said I was the best friend he had; that I was dearer to him than any sister he had.

Q.—That you have spoken of in your direct examination also?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Now, was this visit of the 13th of last July—was not made to you, was it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—By Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was made to your husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you present at the whole of the interview between your husband and Mr. Beecher? A.—I left the room when my husband entered; I did not know anything at all about it.

Q.—Then your conversation with Mr. Beecher was before your husband came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, where was that conversation with Mr. Beecher held—in what room? A.—In the study, on the upper floor of our house.

Q.—Top of the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What delayed his going? A.—He was preparing to go before the committee in the evening.

Q.—And this was when? A.—It was toward evening, it was not dark—it was in July.

Q.—Well, did you go to the study to see Mr. Beecher? A.—I asked Mr. Beecher to go up with me to the study.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton there? A.—No, Sir, he was not there.

Q.—And how long a time passed before Mr. Moulton came up? A.—Perhaps ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—And whatever conversation you had with Mr. Beecher was in that ten or fifteen minutes on that occasion? A.—I had another conversation with him when he came down stairs.

Q.—Well, is it the conversation you had first? A.—That conversation lasted ten or fifteen minutes in that room.

HOW THE CONVERSATION CAME ABOUT.

Q.—Now, how did that conversation come about? A.—Mr. Moulton came home—

Q.—I am asking what occurred only between you and Mr. Beecher: what occurred there?

Mr. Beach—You asked how the conversation came about.

Mr. Evarts—Well, how did it pass along; how did it begin? A.—I think my first words to Mr. Beecher were, "Frank is very angry with you; what have you done?" He said, "Nothing that I know; what is he angry about?" I said, "he is angry because you have called your committee." He said, "I did not call the committee, my people called the committee; I could not object to an investigation." "Well," I said, "why did you do it without consulting Frank?" He said, "I don't consider that Frank has anything to do whatever with my church affairs. I have intrusted my affairs to Frank fully and entirely throughout this case. I have often times been governed by him when it was against my better judgment to do so; still, I have trusted implicitly in Frank; but in this case I think he has nothing whatever to do."

Q.—Well, did you say anything further? A.—Frank, I think, then came into the room and I went down stairs.

Q.—That was all that happened then? A.—Yes, at that interview.

BEECHER INVITES THEM TO COME ON AND DO THEIR WORST.

Q.—Well, after your husband and Mr. Beecher had anything to do at which you were not present, did anything further pass between you and Mr. Beecher, and if so where and how? A.—As Mr. Beecher came down stairs I called him from the front room in the second story, and I said I would like to see him. He came into the room, and Mr. Moulton came in with him, and as they entered the room Mr. Moulton said, "Well, then, Mr. Beecher, you think my statement before the committee an honorable one, do you?" and he said, "Yes, Sir; perfectly." After a few more words of conversation, which I don't remember—they were not of any importance—Mr. Moulton left the room and went down stairs to go to the committee of Plymouth Church. After he left the room, I said to Mr. Beecher, "Do you know what Mr. Tilton has published in the *Eagle* to-night?" He said, "No, I don't." I said, "He has promised to give to the public a statement of the facts of this case in ten days. If he publishes this statement it will ruin you." He said, "I think not." "But," I said, "he will publish your letter of confession." He said, "I have never made any confession in my case." I said, "That letter given to Mr. Moulton in confidence." "Well," he said, "if that letter is published it is a breach of confidence on the part of Frank to publish that letter." I said, "I don't know anything about that; I only know if that statement is published it will be your ruin." He said, "Well, let them come on and do their worst, they cannot convict me." I said, "But if Mr. Tilton should fail in this he is going to take his case into court." He said, "He has not any case to take into the courts, he has condoned his wife's offense and lived with her for four years; he has not any case."

FOUR YEARS OF PERJURY AND LYING.

I said: "Well, I don't know anything about that; I only know what he proposes to do. He can no longer endure what he is suffering. He has suffered and his paper has suffered, and he cannot endure it any longer, and he is determined to publish the facts and tell the truth." And then I said: "Now, you see, Mr. Beecher, how much better it would have been if you took my advice in the beginning and made a confession to your church. Then you would have only the original sin to answer for; now you have to answer for four years of lying and perjury." He said: "I will never confess. I will die before I will make a confession."

Q.—By your original advice, do you mean the advice you had given him on the 2d of June, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir; my advice from the first to the last was that he should make a confession, but I did not say what kind of a confession he should make.

Q.—I mean the advice you gave him then as to making any admission? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, all this that you stated to Mr. Beecher on that occasion of Mr. Tilton's intentions—how did you come to know anything about them? A.—Why, I had read the card in the *Eagle*.

SHE HEARD TILTON SAY HE WOULD TAKE THE CASE INTO COURT.

Q.—Was there anything in the card in the *Eagle* about Mr. Tilton's bringing a suit at law? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—How, then, had you learned of the things that you told Mr. Beecher then? A.—Because I had heard Mr. Tilton say he would take his case into the courts of justice, where it would be fairly dealt with.

Q.—You had heard that? A.—I had heard him make that remark in a general conversation.

Q.—At that time? A.—It must have been at that time.

Q.—It must have been before this that you said this to Mr. Beecher? A.—Perhaps it was a few days before; I don't remember how long before.

Q.—Can you give us any information as to how long before this that you had heard from Mr. Tilton that he was going to have a suit at law with Mr. Beecher? A.—It was not very long before.

Q.—Was it six weeks before? A.—I think the first I heard was about the time of the Bacon letter.

Q.—Then as early as the Bacon letter you had heard? A.—I am not sure I had heard as early as that.

Q.—That is your best impression? A.—I don't remember how soon it was, but I remember I had heard Mr. Tilton make that remark.

Q.—You had heard that opinion, that he intended to have a suit at law? A.—I knew that he proposed to state the truth.

Q.—Well, I have asked you about the suit at law. You told Mr. Beecher that? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—About the suit at law; now you think you heard that from Mr. Tilton as early as the Bacon letter? A.—I am not sure I did.

Q.—Is not it your best recollection that you did? A.—I can't say that it is; I don't know when it was he first spoke.

Q.—Why do you refer to the Bacon letter as the period if you have no recollection connecting it with that period? A.—Well, at the time of the Bacon letter Mr. Tilton was very much wrought up by the criticisms of the newspapers and Mr. Beecher's friends, and I think it was quite likely at that time; still, I won't say positively.

Q.—But if it was not at that time, do you remember any other time that it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, this communication, Mrs. Moulton, that you made to Mr. Beecher on this last occasion which you have spoken of, did you do that at the request of any one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did your husband know you were going to do it? A.—No, Sir.

THE CONSULTATION WITH MR. TRACY.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, can you give us any information as to the Sundays in December when Mr. Tilton or Mr. Tracy was at your house—December, 1872, when Mr. Tilton or Mr. Tracy was at your house? A.—I don't remember meeting Mr. Tracy or knowing him personally at that time.

Q.—In December, 1872? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember seeing him there then? A.—I think he was at the house; I do not recollect about it, though.

Q.—You cannot tell on what Sunday in December Mr. Tracy was there? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember in 1872.

Q.—Now have you any means of telling us on what Sundays in December, 1872, Mr. Tilton was at your house? A.—I know he was there about that time, but I do not remember any particular time.

Q.—You have no means of fixing that date? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, perhaps you remember a Sunday when Mr. Tilton, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, and your husband were at tea at your house. Now do you remember that occasion as early as 1872? A.—December, 1872, I remember that Mr. Tracy and Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Moulton were in consultation, but I don't remember meeting them at tea.

Q.—Well, you remember an occasion when they were all there? A.—I do, but I don't remember about the tea.

Q.—You do remember an occasion on which they were all there? A.—I remember they were all there.

Q.—Together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you tell us what Sunday in December that was? A.—No, Sir.

WHEN SHE FIRST UNDERSTOOD SHE WAS TO BE A WITNESS.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moulton, when did you first understand that you were to be a witness in this case? A.—I think in July.

Q.—Of last year? A.—Of 1874.

Q.—And ever since that time have intended to be a witness? A.—I was called; yes, Sir.

Q.—And you date that period and time of being a witness from the publication of Mr. Beecher's defense, or whatever it was called—his statement? A.—I don't know that it dates particularly from that statement of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—I thought you stated heretofore that that was so? A.—Well, I have known since July that I was to be a witness in this case.

Q.—Do you mean before the church? A.—No, Sir; I have never been spoken to in regard to the church.

Q.—Before the Church Committee? A.—No.

Q.—Well, what suit was there in July that you could be a witness in? A.—If the case should come to trial I should be a witness.

Q.—Were you expected to be a witness before the Church Committee, or only in a lawsuit, if there should be one? A.—I didn't expect to be a witness before the committee.

Q.—Do you know where you were in July of last year? A.—Well, the only time that I was absent from the city I spent at Narragansett.

Q.—Well, was not that in July? A.—I have forgotten. That was the only time I went to the country.

Q.—Were not you absent in Narragansett during July? A.—I think in a portion of July.

Q.—In what portion of July? A.—Well, it must have been after the 13th; I think I returned about the 26th.

Q.—Well, was it before or after you went to Narragansett that you understood that you were to be a witness? A.—I think before.

Mr. Evarts (to the court)—We have arrived at the usual hour of adjournment, Sir. I shall not be able to conclude to-day.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, what conclusion did you arrive at in respect to Monday, whether there shall be any court or not.

Judge Neilson—I was to learn from the counsel what the law was on that subject generally. They were to advise me about the law.

Mr. Evarts—The statute makes it a legal holiday *dies non*.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY.

Judge Neilson—My impression was received mainly from the statute which provides that the Sheriff's office should be closed, and the Clerk's office of this court should be closed; and it is difficult to conceive how we can have court without the Clerk's office.

Mr. Fullerton (laughing)—Well, Sir, we shall take no exception to your Honor's ruling on that point.

Judge Neilson—Officer, pass over to that point and see that the gentlemen wait until the jury pass out. Well, then, we adjourn then until Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Is that the understanding?

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Mr. Beach, do you agree?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—It may be beneficial to the jurors. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing them here on Tuesday morning improved by the air and exercise in the meantime. Get ready to retire, gentlemen. Meet us here on Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

The court then adjourned.

BIDS FOR BUILDING FIRE-LADDERS.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday opened the following bids for the building of four of the aerial fire-ladders, 125 feet each: C. E. Hartshorn, Walker street, $19,600; C. H. Delamater, Delamater Iron Works, $17,000; Edward B. Leverich, No. 21 Hicks street, Brooklyn, $16,800. These are the first of this kind of ladder contracted for by the department, which purchased the right to manufacture from the inventor after the successful experiments made with them in the City Hall Park and elsewhere over a year ago. Chief Bates reports the fire-hydrants as in good working order since the adoption of the plan of closing the valves tight and filling the space between them and the covers of the hydrants with saltpetre.

INDIANA.

RESULTS OF LAST FALL'S DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

FAILURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC "REFORM" LEGISLATURE—A BAD OUTLOOK FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOANED MONEY TO RESIDENTS OF THE HOOSIER STATE—GOV. HENDRICKS AND THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—A SCHEME WITH "MILLIONS IN IT."

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

A Democratic Representative arose in his seat yesterday and gravely informed his colleagues, upon a matter of business, that "we are on the down grade." The *double entendre* was not intended, of course; but it is the truth, whichever interpretation is placed upon it. With reference simply to the exhaustion of time, it is true, and unquestionably so when applied to the character of the work thus far transacted by this phenomenal House of Representatives. The Constitution limits the life of a Legislature to sixty-one days, more than half of which have already expired, and they show absolutely nothing accomplished for the real benefit of the State, or in discharge of the high-sounding promises with which the Democracy came into power. The only substantive act so far has been the election of United States Senator, which, so far as any freedom of thought or action on the part of those participating is concerned, might as well have been left *po forma* to the ballot of Gov. Hendricks, the party most interested.

A REFORM LEGISLATURE.

This is what is known as a Reform Legislature; at least the House was paraded before the State and country in that character. The House is the result of that phenomenal fermentation in politics, that for two or three years has been working its changes in the politics of the Western States. This fermentation has seemed, geographically speaking, to march just in advance of the grasshoppers. It agitated Wisconsin first, but the public mind became clarified in time to permit the election of a Republican Legislature last Fall. Illinois and Indiana were smitten almost simultaneously, and the result is, that in the former State what are known as the "Independents" control their Assembly completely; and in this State, while the Independents *inter sese* have not the power to tie the hands of the majority in the lower house, their spirit prevails, and their principles or what pass for principles, control probably seventy-two out of the 100 members. These seventy-two legislators come straight as the crow flies from their farms. There is naught in agriculture to be ashamed of, but as a rule farmers do not easily metamorphose into experienced and comprehensive law-givers. Unfortunately, the farmers of Indiana are not the most enlightened and liberal-minded of our population. By far too many are imbued with narrow spirit, just the peculiar temper that permits a man to drive a load of wood into the country town early in the morning, hang about the public square all day, and drive the load back at dusk, because of a disagreement of twenty-five cents as to the price. There is altogether too much of this leaven in the House, and being active and in a state of constant ferment, it has leavened the whole lump.

THE MONEY LAWS.

Decidedly the most vital question in the minds of the people, when the Legislature met, was that of cheaper money. During the years of prosperity Eastern capital, and the accumulations of the fire and life insurance companies, flowed into the State in copious streams. Farmers, as well as business men of the cities, took advantage of the good times, and plastered their farms thickly over with mortgages bearing nine and ten per cent. interest, while the financial middle-man was cheerfully paid a commission of five per cent. for effecting the loan. Panic and hard times shrunk values of everything but these mortgages, and throughout the canvass the cry was for relief. Little attempt was made to formulate a plan, but blindly the struggle was for relief. One of the first things introduced into the Legislature was a batch of bills to reduce the legal rate of interest to six per cent. and to reduce the rate of interest on judgments obtained upon contracts for money. So strenuous did the pressure become that the Senate set apart two days for the discussion of the interest question, in which the participants on either side did themselves great credit. The debate ended with the defeat of what may be called the "low interest" party, the majority, however, being only one. During the debate only one Senator had the good sense to proclaim that the rate of interest was greatly regulated by the value of security, and the certainty and promptitude of collection. Despite this axiom, recognized among the solid and substantial men of the upper house, the lower house has steadily, and whenever it had an opportunity, still further relaxed our already too loose collection laws. A bill has passed, with only thirteen dissenting votes, making the interest on judgments six per cent., without reference to the rate of the contract recovered upon. As this is generally ten per cent., any borrower can stave off a debt eighteen months, during which he enjoys the borrowed money, as a sort of forced loan, at the rate of six per cent. This is a bid of four per cent. to dishonesty. Another bill has passed, providing that the surety on any contract for money shall be released unless suit is brought, judgment recovered, and execution levied within twelve months after the maturity of the agreement. Under existing laws any suit can be fought off twelve months, and the practical effect of such a bill would be to render null all possible indorsement, if the drawer and indorser enter into collusion. These are samples of the bills being passed by the House of Representatives. Of course, they can never pass the Senate, which is a learned and really able body, but they show how utterly useless it is to expect valuable and practical legislation from a conjunction of two such incongruous bodies, and shows what may be expected unless the sober second thought comes before the date of another general election. If the fermentation goes on for eighteen months longer that last Fall threw this scum of honest ignorance to the surface, the State will be set back a quarter of a century in the progress which is even now very seriously threatened. Indiana needs capital, and her enterprising business men and manufacturers are anxious to invite it by fair, even generous laws; but they are overcome by the threatening of such hostile and absurd legislation as has received the indorsement of the representatives. This action of the House has caused uneasiness among the citizens of Indianapolis, and at a large meeting a committee of leading merchants and manufacturers was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the Collection laws, asking that they be made more stringent, as the best plan to cheaper money—the *Ultima Thule* of ambition in the mind of every Granger.

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

In a previous letter allusion was made to the suit begun in the United States by Jonathan K. Gapen, of New-York, against the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to compel a sale of the property and franchises in satisfaction of the claims of certain scripholders whom Mr. Gapen represents. The possible ultimate result of this suit, if successfully prosecuted, was hinted at. Since then this suit has taken on another and somewhat different phase. The Wabash and Erie Canal Company, under contract to maintain and operate the canal, have abandoned their contract, and in their annual report submitted to the Legislature a few days since, the Trustees officially announce that they can no longer take care of the property, inasmuch as the receipts from tolls and water rents are not sufficient to defray the expenses of keeping the canal in reasonable repair. To-day the Governor communicated to the Senate a message certainly very remarkable in its terms, if not entirely unprecedented and unwarranted. The Governor gives the status of the suit in court, saying that the Trustees demurred to the complaint of Mr. Gapen, and the demurrer has been overruled—thus, in effect, confessing the facts alleged and estopping any defense upon the merits. This, however, it has never been the intention of the Trustees to do in good faith. The management of this canal has been a very interesting study, every step pointing with unerring certainty to the final abandonment of the trust by the State, and the persistent pushing of the equities of the holders for the assumption of $13,000,000 of canal scrip issued in 1846-'47, under the Butler settlement. To this end, by some fraud, the Constitutional amendment passed in 1872 was stolen from the official records of the first Legislature that passed it, thus casting a question upon its constitutional validity. For this a company of gentlemen—some from New-York and some from Indiana, one or two of them members of the Board of Trustees—met at a private house in the Winter of 1871-72 and pledged a million and a half of dollars to defeat the pending amendment. It seems very absurb now, with the confessed temper of the people of all parties, to talk of the canal debt ever being saddled upon the State; but the movements of the members of the Canal Ring cannot be interpreted on any other theory than that it is expected some time to at least coerce the State into a readjustment of the Butler Convention, whereby some per cent. of their alleged scrip will be assumed and redeemed. To this end it is necessary that the property should deteriorate to nothing, the trust fail in the hands of the State, and the canal be sold under the hammer. To the consummation of this scheme, either intentionally or otherwise, the Trustees and the Governor have worked with harmony and celerity.

But this message of Gov. Hendricks seems to reveal another scheme, smaller to be sure, but worthy attention in these days of scrutiny and reform. The Legislature is informed that Mr. Gapen's suit will unquestionably be successful; that a judicial sale will be ordered, and there is danger that the railroads will combine to purchase it so as to remove out of their way a dangerous competitor in the transportation of freight. It scarcely needs to be pointed out that if the canal is so very worthless it will not prove a very formidable competitor of railroads. But the Governor proceeds, he is not sure that such purchase comes within the charter power of railroads, and he doubts if the court would confirm a sale made to them. Still it will be well for the Legislature to adopt some legislation to forestall any such purchase. The further information is volunteered that a private company may be organized to purchase the canal, and if so, the Governor commends such hypothetical organization to the mercy of the Legislature, suggesting an appropriation of $500,000 to assist in putting this water way in first-class order to carry on its bosom the products of the sixteen or seventeen counties through which it winds its sinuous way. This seems very harmless, indeed, almost patriotic; a step in the direction of that vision of "cheap transportation" which now floats mistily through the minds of the agricultural majority of the Legislature. But 'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis true, that the children of this generation are so full of craftiness; and a fortune would not be lost if it were wagered on the proposition that the "canal ring" will turn out to be the new owners of the canal, whenever the sale and purchase are made, and into their hands will fall this plum of a half million so dexterously indorsed by the Governor. This is the first time, for over thirty years, that the State has taken any step toward lending its credit or aid to private enterprises, and it is rather suggestive that the everlasting Wabash and Erie Canal appears as the first claimant in the results of the new departure suggested from the Executive department. The whole business will bear watching, for as Col. Sellers remarks, "There's millions in it!"

THE LINEN THREAD CASE.

THE COURT'S RULINGS DEPRIVE THE GOVERNMENT OF EVIDENCE—VERDICT DIRECTED FOR THE DEFENSE—THE CASE TO GO TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The suit by the Government to recover penalties from Hughes & Co. for alleged violations of the Customs laws was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Assistant District Attorney Simons renewed his motion for a notice to defendants requiring them to produce their books and papers relating to the charges in the case. Mr. Eaton, counsel for the defendants, opposed the motion, but the court granted it, *pro forma*, in order to permit an issue that can be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The notice was issued forthwith, and the defendants refused to produce the books and papers called for. Mr. Simons asked that the charges against the defendants be taken as confessed, on account of the refusal of the defendants to produce the evidence called for, without any explanation of such refusal. Mr. Eaton objected to the granting of the application of Mr. Simons, on the ground that the granting of it would be the enforcing of the provisions of the act of 1874, which was an *ex post facto* law as applied to the present case, and, therefore, repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void. Judge Blatchford sustained the objection, and refused to grant the application of Mr. Simons, who took the exception necessary to appeal the case. Mr. Simons then renewed his motion to withdraw a juror, in order to obtain a "continuance," and have the case tried in the present court as soon as additional testimony can be obtained. Mr. Eaton opposed this motion on the ground that no good excuse for non-preparation had been shown by Mr. Simons. Judge Blatchford denied Mr. Simons' motion. Mr. Simons then requested Thomas A. Smith, one of the defendants, who had been called upon to testify, to produce the desired books and papers, in obedience to a subpœna *duces tecum*. Mr. Smith, in obedience to his counsel, Mr. Eaton, refused to obey the subpœna, on the ground that he, as defendant, was not obliged to furnish evidence to the Government. The refusal was sustained. Mr. Simons then offered portions of the books and papers, in accordance with stipulations made by the defendants on the return of the books and papers to them shortly after their seizure by the Government, but this offer was objected to, and refused by the court, as was also an offer by Mr. Simons to prove the desired contents of the books and papers by witnesses. Mr. Simons, having exhausted every effort to produce the required evidence, without success, and having no other evidence sufficient to place before the jury, the court directed a verdict for the defendants, Mr. Simons excepting to the direction. Mr. Simons was granted sixty days' time to make a bill of exceptions, and the court then adjourned, and the petit jurors were discharged to 11 A. M. on Monday, the 22d inst.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe will perform the following programme on Trinity Church chimes, in honor of Washington's Birthday, on Monday, Feb. 22, at noon: 1. Ringing the changes on eight bells; 2. "Washington's Grand March;" 3. "Red, White, and Blue;" 4. "Land of Promise;" 5. "Last Rose of Summer;" 6. "Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells;" 7. "Tell it with Joy;" 8. "Hail Columbia;" 9. "Let the Merry Church-bells Ring;" 10. "Glory to Jesus;" 11. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" 12. "See, the Conquering Hero Comes;" 13. "Anywhere with Jesus;" 14. "The Rifted Rock;" 15. "We are Pilgrims;" 16. "Yankee Doodle."

ADROIT JEWELRY ROBBERY.

On Thursday evening, some adroit thief cut a small hole in the corner of one of the panes of glass in the show window of Mark Schwartz & Co.'s jewelry store, No. 437 Third avenue, and passing a wire through the aperture abstracted a number of gold rings, valued in all at $237, with which he decamped. During the operations of the thief, one of the proprietors was in the store, but did not discover the theft until after the thief had escaped.

FREE LUNCH IN THE SOUTH.

A CUSTOM PECULIAR TO THE CRESCENT CITY.

HUNDREDS OF MEN WHO LIVE ON FREE DINNERS—WHAT THESE ENTERTAINMENTS COST AND WHO SUPPLIES THEM—SCENES AT A FREE-LUNCH COUNTER—THE BILL OF FARE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

Observing strangers never fail to notice and comment upon the extraordinary liberality with which free lunches are dispensed by the proprietors of drinking saloons in New-Orleans. And just here I may remark that drinking saloons are very numerous in the city. The people complain that trade is stagnant; that political troubles have impoverished Louisiana and made paupers of the richest men; that property-owners are unable to pay their taxes; and that all classes of citizens are threatened with ruin and bankruptcy. There can be no doubt that there is a great deal of truth in all these statements. Such being the case, it is not a little surprising that whisky-shop keepers here are rich, and prospering as they do in no other part of the Union. In New-Orleans there is a drinking place of some description on nearly every street corner, and restaurants and wine rooms are to be found in all parts of the city. All these establishments appear to be doing a good business; they are crowded with customers from early morning until late at night, and many of them are compelled to employ from four to twelve bar-tenders. The people may be poor, and growing poorer; they may be unable to meet the obligations imposed upon them by the Kellogg Government, and it is possible that some of them are on the verge of bankruptcy, but it is none the less a fact that they throw away thousands of dollars every day. A member of the Police Board informs me that the money which is spent here each week for intoxicating drinks would comfortably support all the State poor for a year. But to return to the subject of free lunches. In every one of the drinking saloons which fill the city a meal of some sort is served free every day. The custom appears to have prevailed long before the war. Then, however, the lunch consisted of a slice of cold meat, crackers and cheese, or in some cases a plate of warm soup. But with the war and the high prices which followed it came extravagant ideas. The doors of saloons, which, at one time, could only be passed by the fashionable dandy of the Cotton Exchange or the idle son of some rich sugar-planter, were thrown open to all classes of men. The war was productive of more than one good in this country. It freed the negroes and at the same time gave social liberty to thousands of white men who had been despised and treated with contempt by the landed aristocracy. To be assured of this emancipation the class of men I mention delighted to visit the fashionable and hitherto exclusive resorts of the city. Increased rivalry sprang up between the keepers of bar-rooms, and to attract custom they began furnishing their patrons with warm and more or less bountiful lunches. Now there are fifty places in New-Orleans where, for two hours every day, a free dinner of soup, meats, and vegetables is served to all who make application for it. I am informed that there are thousands of men in this city who live entirely on the meals obtained in this way.

A SPECIMEN LUNCH-COUNTER.

A free lunch-counter is a great leveler of classes, and when a man takes up a position before one of them he must give up all hope of appearing either dignified or consequential. In New-Orleans all classes of the people can be seen partaking of these free meals and pushing and scrambling to be helped a second time. This morning I visited a drinking-saloon which is noted for the excellence of the free lunches served by its proprietor. It is situated on St. Charles street, in the very heart of the city. Entering a wide doorway I found myself in an apartment in which a regiment of soldiers could be drilled with ease. It was lighted from above by stained-glass windows. At the lower end of the room and facing the doors was a crescent-shaped bar of polished and carved white marble. Behind this six men were engaged in preparing drinks for the crowd that stood in front of the counter. I noticed that the price charged for every kind of liquor was fifteen cents, punches and cobblers costing no more than a glass of ale. In the middle of the saloon a long table was placed. This was covered with clean white cloths. Upon it were four immense dishes of butter, in which lumps of broken ice were imbedded. These dishes were flanked by four large baskets filled with slices of fresh white bread. At either end of this table, and in the middle, were huge bowls of lettuce salad. Pepper, salt, vinegar, and bottles of Worcestershire sauce filled up the spaces between these and the baskets of bread. At one end of this table a smaller one was situated. This was also covered with fresh clean linen cloths. Upon it stood a monster silver boiler, filled with a most excellent oyster soup. Beside this was a metal dish containing a round of beef that must have weighed at least forty pounds. This was roasted to a turn and kept hot, as were all the other dishes, by gas-jets, which were lighted under them. In addition to those containing soup and roast beef, numerous other vessels were upon the table; they were well filled with potatoes and stewed mutton, stewed tomatoes and maccaroni cooked *à la Française*. Behind this table were three French waiters, dressed in white jackets and paper caps, who served out the eatables to all those who presented plates. Knives, forks, spoons, and plates were placed upon a stand beside the table. I stood by for a few moments, and noticed how the free dinner—it could not be called a lunch—was served. Men would rush in, go to the bar, and, after pushing their way through the crowd, succeed in getting a drink of some kind. After paying fifteen cents for this, they came over to the plate-stand, and taking a spoon and soup plate were served with as much as they desired of the oyster stew. With this they made their way to the long table I have described, and helping themselves to a plentiful supply of bread and butter, proceeded to dispose of the first course of their dinner. This finished, they returned to the plate-stand, took a fresh plate and clean knife and fork, and were helped to roast beef and vegetables, or to the mutton stew if they desired it. As often as they came they were helped to whatever they asked for. The crowd was made up of all sorts of people. There were lawyers, doctors, gamblers, school-teachers, clerks, and laborers. They were of all nationalities, and all were served alike by the attentive waiters. As I stood by the man who was carving the beef, I overheard many amusing bits of conversation, and was particularly impressed by the independent and fault-finding air with which some of the guests received their free dinner. One old Frenchman, with a shabby, genteel black coat buttoned up to the neck, a well-brushed but limp brown high hat, and rusty black kid gloves, through which the fingers appeared, came up to the carver's table and nodded to the waiters, they returning his salutation as if he was an old acquaintance. After looking at the soup-boiler for a moment, he put his hand to his mouth and stroking his chin, said, in a quick, abrupt way, "Vot kind of ze soup 'ave you to-day?"

"Oyster soup, Sir," the waiter replied in French, but the old man continued in his broken English, "Oyster soup, oyster soup, alvay ze same oyster soup; vie 'ave you not sometime ze soup of ze schicken; I like him vary musch?" To this the waiter made no reply, and the discontented free luncher took his oyster soup, muttering about the folly of having "alvay ze oyster soup; never ze schicken." During a conversation which I had with Mr. Charles Lacoume, the proprietor of the saloon, he informed me that he served just such a free dinner as I have described every day between 11 and 1 o'clock. It cost him from $30 to $40 a day to do this, but he would lose half his customers if he discontinued the practice. I related to Mr. Lacoume the conversation which I had overheard between the old Frenchman and the waiter, and asked him if he had many discontented customers. "Oh yes," he replied laughing, "there are at least a dozen old fellows who come here every day, take one fifteen cent drink, eat a dinner which would cost them $1 in a restaurant, and then complain that the beef is tough or the potatoes watery." Mr. Lacoume confirmed the statement that thousands of people in New-Orleans live on free lunches.

H. C.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE NEW SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE NEW LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—MR. FORSTER'S POSITION—THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875.

The new session of Parliament began yesterday as quietly and tamely as was to be expected under the circumstances. The Ministry at one time hoped to be able to persuade the Queen to give *éclat* to the proceedings by going in state to Westminster, but the illness of Prince Leopold furnished her some weeks ago with an excuse for adhering to her usual seclusion. It was perhaps hardly worth while to issue an announcement of the Queen's regret at being prevented from doing what she has invariably avoided doing for several years, when there was nothing whatever to prevent her; and the fact that, though Prince Leopold is now out of danger, the Queen still stopped at home, also supplied a significant commentary on her intentions. It would have been natural in such a case that if the sovereign could not appear, the duty should have been intrusted to the heir to the throne, who, for the purposes of the show, would, no doubt, have fully satisfied popular curiosity. But the Queen, who is known to be jealous of her privileges, preferred to be represented by five noblemen, who might as well have been five lay figures hidden from sight in huge cloaks and cocked hats. The speech from the throne is this year rather longer than usual. and written, for a wonder, in decent and grammatical English. The greater part of it is occupied by foreign affairs, and the passage frankly and decisively repudiating the Russian proposal with regard to the rules of war naturally attracts especial attention. The prominence given to colonial affairs, and the emphatic repetition of the word "empire," is supposed to revive the old theory of imperial obligations which Mr. Gladstone showed a disposition to attenuate, if not to discard. If the programme of new bills is carried out and the Judicature put on a proper footing, the conveyance of land simplified, the cultivation of the soil encouraged by compensation to the tenantry for improvements, the dwellings of the working classes put in the way of being cleansed and purified, precautions taken against unseaworthy ships, wife-beaters put down, and a Public Prosecutor appointed, the Government will certainly have deserved well of the country. But, alas, the programme of a Ministry is apt to be as delusive as that of our operatic manager, and it is to be feared that the season will close without some of the most attractive pieces being produced. It is evident, at least, that the Government intends as far as they can, not to raise any troublesome questions. The revision of the rubrics and doctrine of the Church of England is to be shelved, and the endowed schools question forgotten—that is, if possible.

THE NEW OPPOSITION LEADER.

Lord Hartington's appointment as leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, now that it has actually been confirmed, is generally recognized as the most convenient arrangement that could have been made, and his speech last night has encouraged hopeful expectations. It was not at all brilliant, but, then, it was unpretending, sensible, and, as far as it went, strictly practical and to the point. At its close he rather surprised some of his followers by his humorous raillery of the Conservatives for having forgotten in office the great things which they had declared in opposition to be essential to save the country from utter ruin, which Mr. Disraeli could only answer, at the expense of some of his own friends, by expressing his contempt for.

MR. FORSTER'S POSITION.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Forster did wisely in withdrawing from the perilous position into which some ill-advised friends were anxious to thrust him. It is extremely doubtful whether he would have had a majority, and his triumph at the present moment would almost certainly have been fatal to his future prospects. There can be no doubt that Mr. Forster is in some ways an abler man than his rival, but he certainly does not command such general confidence. Lord Hartington may not be able to do anything very great, but he is a safe, cautious, and, as Sir A. Helps would say, "common-sensible" young man, who may be trusted to keep to the high road, and for the present that is the best thing for the Liberals. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the embittered opposition of a small minority of dissenters was the only, or even the chief, obstacle to his being chosen. On the contrary it rather helped him with the rest of the party, who resented such dictation. The main ground on which Mr. Forster's fitness was doubted was that the moderate section of the party think he might be tempted to push on too far and too fast, while the Radicals suspect him of edging off from his original platform. Moreover, all the chief men of the party will have fuller play for themselves under Lord Hartington than under Mr. Forster. The latter will now have an opportunity of proving what is in him, and in any case stands on a firmer footing, and has a better chance of ultimate advancement than if he had attempted to lead a party which did not cordially accept his guidance. It is expected that Mr. Lowe will probably exercise considerable influence with both Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, and make a conspicuous figure in the House of Commons, though actual leadership is, no doubt, on account of his semi-blindness as well as infirmities of temper, beyond his reach.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone comes up to town next Friday, but intends, for the present at least, to be a silent member. In the dearth of young men of promise in Parliament, the appearance of Mr. Edward Stanhope, second son of Lord Stanhope, the historian, in the House of Commons last night, when he seconded the Address, made a decidedly favorable impression. He spoke both with fluency and spirit, and was warmly congratulated by Mr. Disraeli as soon as he sat down.

CIVIL SERVICE REORGANIZATION.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, which has just been issued, proposes some sweeping changes which are certain to be keenly resisted if the Government attempts to carry them out. It is proposed that there shall henceforth be only two divisions of the Civil Service—the Lower and Higher. The clerks in the former will begin at eighty pounds a year, rising to a maximum of two hundred, with, in certain cases, "extra-duty pay" not exceeding a hundred. There are also to be boy-clerks, as a sort of feeding reserve to this division. In the higher division the clerks will rise from a hundred to four hundred, by triennal increments, with the prospect of the extra-duty pay, and of advancement to some of the staff offices. As a rule, the two divisions are to be kept apart, with only a narrow passage from the lower to the upper. The lower clerks are to be selected by an open competitive examination, not making any great demands on them; then there is to be a trying competition for admission to the higher division, but it will be in the power of the chief of the department to assign their work and to select the best men for promotion. At present the men practically rise by seniority, without distinction of merit. The employment of female clerks is also to be extended. In order to carry out this proposed system, a large expenditure in pensions and compensations would have to be provided for, and it is probable that the Government will, for the present, fight shy of it.

J. H. F.

REMARKS ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

After reading the Queen's speech in the House of Lords, Lord Granville said that it was usual in discussing the Queen's speech to avoid, if possible, the expression of difference of opinion, and he thought that if ever there was an occasion when they would all be anxious to maintain that custom it was at a moment when anxiety for her son had prevented her Majesty from opening the Parliament. It was fortunate, therefore, that there was nothing in the present aspect of affairs calculated to disturb that harmony which it was so desirable to maintain. After complimenting the mover and seconder of the address for the able manner in which they had addressed the House, he expressed his opinion that the course taken by the Government with respect to the Brussels Conference was right, but as regards the paragraph in the Queen's speech relating to Spain, he thought it looked like an invitation to Parliament to discuss a matter which ought to be decided on the responsibility of the Government. It was satisfactory to find the Government convinced that the state of Ireland was now different from what it was described to be a short time ago; but he refrained on the present occasion from expressing any opinion on the subject of the relaxation of the exceptional laws. With regard to India, every one admitted the ability, sagacity, and the industry of Lord Northbrook, but it should be recollected that the whole of the instructions on which Lord Northbrook acted preceeded from the Duke of Argyll. The value of many of the measures announced in the Queen's speech would depend upon the principles on which they were framed, but there were some omissions in the royal speech, and he mentioned as one the question of local government, which had agitated Parliament to a great degree. In conclusion Lord Granville declared that he would offer no factious opposition, but would maintain an observant attitude upon the conduct of the Government.

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington, on making his first appearance as leader of the Opposition, was very warmly cheered, and commenced by an appeal to the forbearance and favorable consideration of the House in his new position, confessing his inability to come up to the standard of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone, but promising that his best services should be at the command of the House to facilitate the convenient dispatch of public business. Dealing with the speech, he criticised the language of the paragraph on Spanish affairs, and took exception to the mode in which the Government of Marshal Serrano had been recognized. On the Indian paragraph he took occasion to pay a warm tribute of praise to the energy and discretion displayed by Lord Northbrook. He remarked on the absence of the usual assurance that the estimates would be prepared with a due regard to economy; and with regard to the general programme of the session, he asked whether the time of the House would be really devoted to the measures mentioned in it, or whether they were to be thrown aside, as in the last session, for sensational measures which were afterthoughts. Especially, he asked whether the Endowed Schools act was to be dealt with again according to promise. Of the measures proposed to be introduced he expressed a general approval; thought that sanitary legislation would have been facilitated by improving our system of local administration. On the significant omission from the speech of the topics of local taxation and local government he dilated at some length, quoting from Mr. Disraeli's speech in 1872 as to the urgency of the question, and warned the Government of the discontent which would be caused, even among their own supporters, by a longer delay in grappling with it. The general policy indicated in the speech was wise and beneficent, and the Opposition would co-operate in carrying it out—though, as he showed in a humorous contrast, it was diametrically opposed to what any one would have concluded whose information was derived solely from Conservative speeches and newspapers while the party was in opposition.

Mr. Disraeli, who was also very warmly cheered, began by expressing the satisfaction with which Lord Hartington's nomination to the lead of the Opposition had been received on the Ministerial side. Replying to his criticisms *seriatim*, Mr. Disraeli pointed out that it was impossible to guarantee the exact performance of the programme of the Queen's Message. Unforeseen events might occur, blazing questions might be revived; but at present the Government intended to introduce, and, if possible, pass, the measures which were mentioned in the speech. As to the Endowed Schools act, it would be necessary to have more experience of the working of the present Commission before troubling the House with the subject again; nor could the Government make any proposals with regard to the labor laws until the royal commission had reported. On the subject of local taxation and administration Mr. Disraeli reminded the House that last year a very substantial relief had been given to the local tax-payers, and pointed out that several of the measures to be introduced dealt incidentally with local administration, and would lay the foundation for an improved system. To the latter part of Lord Hartington's speech Mr. Disraeli made a lively reply, protesting that the Conservative policy must be gathered from those who were its responsible exponents, and not from grotesque reminiscences of violent speeches in obscure places by uninfluential persons, nor from absurd articles in uninfluential papers which nobody read.

The London *Times* of Feb. 6 has the following comments upon the speeches: The *débutants* in the House of Lords, it says, discharged their difficult, if not exalted, duty of moving and seconding the address to the Crown with more than average ability, and Lord Rayleigh showed that he had not forgotten the Senate House at Cambridge in dwelling in the Senate House at Westminster upon the observations of the transit of Venus; but the palm of distinction yesterday evening was fairly won by Mr. Stanhope. His speech in the Commons was delivered with singular freedom and ease, and it is only necessary to refer to the report to observe the polish of its sentences and the balance of its periods. It was rather hard upon Mr. Whitelaw to have to follow this facile orator, and a sense of contrast extended even to the speech of Lord Hartington. The new leader of the Opposition may possess more solidity of character than Mr. Stanhope, but he will not earn distinction in the art of making speeches. Some natural but unexpected nervousness was betrayed in his opening words, and it may be suggested that he should cultivate the art of sustaining his voice to the end of each sentence. His criticism of the Ministerial programme was well described by Mr. Disraeli as not unfriendly, and it is obvious from the parallelism with the line followed by Lord Granville in the Upper House that the course of each had been previously concerted between them. We cannot discover much substance in the censures of the two leaders of the Opposition upon the conduct of the Government in reference to the affairs of Spain, and it is a strained construction of the paragraph in the royal speech on the subject to interpret it as an invitation to Parliament to help the Ministry to determine whether King Alfonso shall be recognized. Mr. Disraeli, it may be observed in passing, recognized the new King in his speech as fully as language could allow him. The one good point made by Lord Hartington was a description of the feelings of a true Conservative as he contrasted the present policy of the Ministry with the promises on which he was fed when Disraeli and his friends were in opposition. Lord Hartington's complaint of the small relief of local taxation last year, and the utter silence of the royal speech on the subject this session, fairly beguiled a few Conservative members on the back benches and below the gangway, who, being evidently out of discipline, answered him with cheers. It is undoubtedly true that the business of the Ministry now in office is to consolidate the legislation of the late Government, and this must be a great disappointment to those who thought that the return of the Conservatives to power involved the undoing of all that had been done. Mr. Disraeli, in the most excellent of humors—never before in his life has his work been so easy—protested that the Conservative policy must be learned from Conservative Ministers; and, although the doctrine would scarcely hold in a court of equity, where a man is held responsible for what he tacitly allows another to say in his name, it was laughingly accepted by the House as a complete answer. It may, however, be too soon to conclude that the Government will not in the course of the session propose further contributions from the imperial exchequer in aid of local taxation.

PLANS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Mr. Sydney Meyers, the manager of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Chicago, recently offered a prize of $1,000 for the best set of plans and specifications for a dwelling of not less than five rooms and a capacity of not less than 5,500 cubic feet, and of a store and dwelling combined, to contain not less than 30,000 cubic feet of space, which should be approximately fire-proof. We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that more than thirty sets of plans and communications were received, and that, after examination, the committee awarded the prize to Mr. A. J. Smith, upon his plans for a one-story house to cost not to exceed $1 200, a two-story house to cost not more than $1,700, and a two-story store and dwelling to cost only $3,600, which are very low figures considering the severe conditions upon which they are to be built. Mr. Myers now expresses himself as prepared to loan money to parties desiring to erect buildings upon the general plan of construction as adopted by the committee. The essential points intended to make the building fire-proof are as follows:

1. Fire laws of the City to be complied with.
2. Exterior walls to be hollow from foundation to roof.
3. No furring or lathing allowed on exterior walls.
4. Flue pipes of soft burnt clay to be used.
5. Ceilings to be covered with 1½ inches of concrete.
6. Floors to be protected underneath with 1½ inches of concrete.
7. Roofs to be protected from below with concrete, and from above with tin, slate, or equally fire-proof material.

To make assurance doubly sure, the fire-test will be applied under the direction of the committee, to the first building erected.

A COLORED JUROR IN THE CHAIN-GANG.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.—Edward Smith, a negro on the jury of the City Court, was put on the city chain-gang to-day for 100 days for stealing hogs the night before last. His place on the jury is vacant.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 19.

SENATE.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATORS ELECT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Angus Cameron, United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin for the period of six years from March 4, 1875.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, presented the credentials of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, United States Senator from the State of Indiana for the same period.

The credentials were read and placed on file.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the House bill to provide for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, and said the committee had been enabled to agree upon a recommendation that the bill should be passed. They had, however, agreed upon several amendments, and he would ask that the bill be placed on the calendar, which was ordered to be done.

Mr. WRIGHT said the committee was of the opinion that there should be a reorganization of the civil service, but it was not advisable to undertake to reorganize this one department alone at this late day of the session. He reported from the committee the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Senate be appointed whose duty it shall be to examine and thoroughly investigate the several branches of the civil service, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, the reduction of expenditures, and to promote the efficiency of such service, and report thereon at the next session of Congress by bill or otherwise.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said some time ago the Judiciary Committee reported to the Senate the House Civil Rights bill, which had already been thoroughly discussed, and so far as any fair discussion was concerned it need not take much time to dispose of it. He gave notice that as soon as the Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of he would move to take up the Civil Rights bill.

THE TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, the Senate non-concurred in the amendments of House bill providing for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the territories of the United States, and granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands. A committee of conference was asked for, and Messrs. Stewart, Howe, and Hager were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

THE DEATH OF MR. BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said it was the intention of the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Ferry,) to formally announce the death of Senator Buckingham to the Senate to-morrow, but Mr. Ferry, in a note sent to him (Mr. Sherman) to-day, requested him to inform the Senate that he would be unable to do so on account of his physical indisposition.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations increasing the amount to subsist and care for the Apache Indians in Arizona from $300,000 to $375,000, and for those in New-Mexico from $100,000 $125,000, was discussed at length.

In the debate that ensued Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said if the men sent into his State were a specimen of those who governed the Indians at least three-fourths of all this money was stolen.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said last year there was an appropriation of $960,000 to feed these Indians, and in addition two regiments of cavalry were kept in the Territory to fight them, at a cost of $4,400,000. The whole truth of it was that these Indians were driven on their reservations in the Winter time and fattened up to enable them to carry on their depredations against the whites in the Summer.

Mr. WINDOM said there was a roll kept, showing that 7,276 of these Apaches were fed in Arizona alone. True, the Indian Department several times had to exceed the appropriation, but it was always in order to save an Indian war. Gen. Crook had been successful in Arizona, but he went with the sword, beef, and bread together. No doubt money belonging to the Indians had been stolen, but not to the extent named by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. Stewart].

Mr. HAGER, of California, said he had no confidence in the policy recently inaugurated. From what he had heard in regard to these reservations there was not much fattening, but rather starvation, in consequence of which the Indians broke out to get the necessaries of life.

The amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to.

The other amendments of the committee were agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved to amend so as to increase the appropriation for educating children and caring for the orphans in the central superintendency from $10,000 to $35,000.

Pending the discussion, the Senate at 5 o'clock took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling, at 7:30 P. M., the House bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River was referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Windom to increase the appropriation for educating the children and caring for the orphans in the Central Superintendency from $10,000 to $35,000. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Ingalls and Bogy.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said it was too late in the day to talk about not educating the Indian. Their possessory rights here were sacred, and now that they were perishing and fast thinning out, the elements of civilization should not be denied them.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said if the Senator from Maine was so much attached to the Indians, and he wished to make them all doctors of laws and bachelors of arts, he [Mr. Ingalls] would be glad if that Senator would take them to his State, and locate them on the waste places on the Penobscot and the Kennebec. In this Central Superintendency there were but sixteen schools, and the sum proposed to give them was extravagant.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said this money was not for the education of children. Its expenditure was left discretionary with the men having charge of these schools.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 32.

Mr. BOGY moved to strike out the whole paragraph as reported by the committee appropriating $10,000 for the education of the children, caring for the orphans, &c. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 32.

Mr. WINDOM moved to make the amount $30,000 instead of $10,000.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, argued that it was just as much a matter of good faith to pay these Indians as it was to pay our bonds; yet every year when the Indian bill came up there was the same talk about charity.

Mr. STEWART said there were hundreds of poor white children throughout the country without the facilities for education. If this was a debt due the Indians let it be paid, but if it was a question of humanity let the Senate inquire where the money could be best used. The Indian Appropriation bills under this policy would increase yearly, and the Indian agents would become more greedy. As bad as slavery was, it was not worse than Indian agent.

The, amendment of Mr. Windom was rejected—Yeas 22 nays 26.

Mr. WINDOM submitted an amendment authorizing the purchase and shipment of goods during the present fiscal year, when it is necessary to do so to have them reach distant points by the first of the ensuing fiscal year. Agreed to.

Various amendments submitted by the Committee on Indian affairs were agreed to, among them the following: Appropriating $1,209 to pay the balance due the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, arising from the sale of trust lands by William Brindle, late Receiver, of Public Moneys at Lecompton, Kan.; appropriating $15,000 from the sale of the Pottawotomie lands in Kansas to relieve the immediate and pressing wants of the prairie band of Pottawotomies; $2,810 for educational purposes of the Creeks; $500,000 for subsistence and support of the Arrapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians in the Indian Territory, to be available immediately; $6,000 to indemnify the Pawnee Indians for lands erroneously excluded from their reservation in Kansas.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment to pay the Chickasaw Indians arrears of interest on Arkansas and Tennessee bonds now held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for those Indians, amounting to $297,000.

Mr. WINDOM raised the point of order that the amendment was to pay a private claim.

The Chair sustained the point, and ruled the amendment out.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 19.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, submitted an amendment to abolish the Piute Reservation in South-east Nevada. Agreed to.

Several other amendments were offered and ruled out on points of order that they were private claims or had never been acted upon by any committee of the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in reply to the Senate resolution of the 17th inst., inclosing a report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, made to the department on the 2d December last. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Pending discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill, the Senate, at 11:20 P. M., adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, endeavored to get up the Revenue bill, but the House, by a vote of 117 to 115, decided to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, which was the regular order.

BUSINESS OF LAST NIGHT.

The reading of the journal this morning showed that there were passed, last night, eighty-three bills granting pensions to individuals. The only bill that gave rise to discussion was one to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, by striking out the words "to be furnished only in kind," and on motion of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, by a clause repealing the laws which forbid payment of pensions on account of disloyalty.

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB BILL.

The bill as passed provides that every person who in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States shall have lost a limb or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the use of any of his limbs, shall receive once every five years an artificial limb, or an appliance to support and strengthen his disabled limb, under such regulations as the Surgeon General of the Army may prescribe; that such artificial limb or appliance shall be furnished through the Medical Department of the Army, and that the period of five years shall be held to commence with the filing of the first application after the 7th day of June in the year 1870, and that every person entitled under the laws of the United States to a pension on account of a leg or arm which is wholly disabled, and cannot be rendered serviceable by any mechanical appliance, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as if said leg or arm had been amputated at or above the knee or elbow. Provided, that all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and to their widows, on account of their disloyalty, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The reading of the journal occupied over half an hour.

THE AUBURN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to authorize the consolidation of the two national banks of Auburn, N. Y., which was passed.

A question of precedence between going into Committee on the Private Calendar or on the Tariff was decided in favor of the former by a vote of 117 yeas to 115 nays. The first bill on the calendar was from the Committee on War Claims for the relief of contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. After considerable debate, and before coming to a vote on the bill, the committee rose—72 to 66.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair,) on the Army Appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,701,500.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to reduce the force of the army from 25,000 to 22,000 men, and argued in support of the amendment.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, opposed the amendment, contending that the army could not safely be reduced below its present strength. If the enlisted men of the army were reduced below 25,000, the present company organizations would necessarily be broken up, and there would be officers left without men. The Committee on Appropriations believed that when the Government invited them into service and trained them for its service, it was bound in good faith to sustain them.

Mr. COX, of New-York, moved an amendment that the Army shall not be used to subvert the rights and liberties, or interfere with the Legislatures of the States of the Union; and that no sum shall be paid out of the Treasury until the United States troops now in the State of Louisiana shall be withdrawn from that State. He said he was not going to speak to the merits of the Louisiana case. [Calls of "Vote," "vote," from the Republican side.] He believed that that question had been determined in the Senate. There was a precedent for his amendment in the Army bill of 1856.

Mr. WHEELER said he might let the amendment be voted, on for he did not think it necessary to say a word except out of compliment to his colleague. He reminded his colleague of the time when Col. Sumner, under directions from Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, drove the Kansas Legislature out of doors, and he asked him whether he approved of that proceeding.

Mr. COX—I did not. I spoke against it. I took Judge Douglas' ground on that subject. I did not approve of it.

Mr. WHEELER (sending to the Clerk's desk a volume of the *Congressional Globe*)—I ask the Clerk to read the remarks of my colleague on the 24th of July, 1856.

Mr. COX—The difference in the two cases is that one body was a mob, the other a Legislature. [Loud cries of "Read, read," from the Republican side.] There is a mob there too. ["Read, read," and laughter.]

The Clerk proceeded to read the marked extract from the *Congressional Globe*, in which Mr. Cox declared himself in favor of encouraging the heart and strengthening the arm of the Executive power of the Government. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. COX (interrupting the reading)—What is the date of that? [Shouts of "Read, read," "Go on."] I make the point of order. ["Go on," "Read, read."] I know what I am about. What is the date of that?

The Clerk stated that it was from the proceedings of the 24th of July, 1856.

Mr. COX, (triumphantly)—That is a speech made by Leander M. Cox, of Kentucky. [To Mr. Wheeler]—Now, ain't you ashamed of yourself? [Loud laughter.] I was not a member of Congress at the time. [Shouts of "Read, read, read," from the Democratic side.] I never made that speech. I was not a member of the House at the time. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER—Do you now say that you were not then a member of the House?

Mr. COX—I took my seat in 1857.

Mr. WHEELER—And you were not a member in July, 1856?

Mr. COX—I was not; I was elected with Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. WHEELER—Then I was wrong. [Loud laughter on the Democratic side, with a remark by Mr. Niblack, "It is our turn to laugh now," and ironical shouts of "Read!" "Read!"]

Mr. WHEELER (apologetically)—I want to say to my colleague that the *Globe* was handed to me with the passage marked, and I did not go into an examination, particularly as the gentleman said he had voted and spoken against the proceeding. I was misled by that.

Mr. COX (graciously)—I do not want to find fault with my kind friend; the trouble was that there was such an uproar on your side, and such a titter going around, as if you were going to do a good thing, that I could not get in to explain, so as to save you from this mortification. [Laughter.] The gentlemen has never treated me otherwise than elegantly and courteously. There is no man in this House that I like better. But when a man has charge of an appropriation bill involving millions of dollars, he ought to know more than my colleague does.

Mr. WHEELER—My friend himself ought to know better than to say that he spoke and voted against a measure when, in fact, he was not a member, and knew nothing about it.

Mr. COX—The question came up afterward on the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. NIBLACK—I ask the gentleman [Mr. Wheeler] whether he indorsed the action of the Executive in Kansas?

Mr. WHEELER—Never, nor on any other occasion. Did any of the Democracy approve of it? [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK—I was not responsible for what the Democracy did.

Mr. COX's amendment was voted on and rejected.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, an amendment was inserted providing that when troops or officers change stations their families shall receive free transportation on land grants and subsidized railroads.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was inserted forbidding payment for any patent for the preservation of cloth from moths or mildew.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed without a division.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs, reported a resolution that the report of that committee be accepted, and that in the judgment of the House no interference with the existing Government in that State by any department of the Government is advisable. He gave notice that he would call it up as early as possible next week.

The House then, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL JEOPARDIZED.

ARBITRARY ACTION OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF HAVANA—COMPLAINT OF THE MASTER OF THE JOHN E. SANDFORD.

Capt. H. A. Dean, of the schooner John E. Sandford, of Taunton, Mass., which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana with a cargo of sugar and melado, and consigned to Messrs. Van Brunt & Bro., No. 75 South street, complains of a gross outrage on the part of the Spanish harbor officers in Havana. He says that on the day he sailed from that port, the 4th inst., there being a dead calm, five masters of other American vessels lying there, volunteered to assist him, and proceeded to help in towing his vessel clear of the Morro point. When the vessel arrived near the Morro fortress at the entrance to the harbor, she was boarded by a guard-boat in charge of a Spanish officer sent by the Captain of the Port, who ordered that the boats should at once cease towing and go back to the vessels to which they belonged. Capt. Dean then wanted to come to anchor, but the officer refused to allow him to do so. The vessel then being at the mercy of the current, and drifting helplessly toward the rocks at the foot of the Morro Castle, Capt. Dean ran out a hawser and made her fast to a buoy lying near the entrance of the bay, just in time to save her from going ashore. As it was, her stern was not more than ten feet from the reef when she rounded to. There she lay for six hours, until there was sufficient wind to enable the crew to get her under steerage way, and go to sea. Capt. Dean says he is at a loss to assign any reason for this proceeding on the part of the Spanish authorities, as his flag was at the mast-head, and his papers were all correct, and he had been regularly cleared at the Custom-house, and by the American Consul General. He asked the officer to inform him whether he had been guilty of any infraction of the law, and asked for a copy of the harbor regulations, but both requests were refused. While the vessel was made fast to the buoy, the same officer went back to her twice and threatened to cut the hawser, and was only prevented from carrying his threat into execution by the determined measures taken by Capt. Dean, who stationed a boat at the buoy with orders to the crew to resist any effort made to cut the rope. Although strongly urged to do so by the other American ship-masters, Capt. Dean did not go on shore to report the outrage to the American Consul General, as his ship was in a very dangerous position, and he did not consider it consistent with his duty to leave her. What made the detention all the more aggravating was that a British brig, towed by three strange boats, was allowed to pass unmolested, while he was detained.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OBTAINING INFORMATION — A TABLE SHOWING THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN 1853 AND 1873 IN EACH COUNTY—REDUCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF VALUATION.

For the first time since the organization of the new Board of Aldermen the Committee on Finance of that body heard yesterday an interesting statement from Mr. George H. Andrews, the Tax Commissioner, of the grossly unequal burdens placed upon this City as compared with those on other portions of the State. Mr. Andrews received but a short notice to appear, but he came prepared to speak forcibly upon the subject. From 3 to 4 o'clock he held the undivided attention of the committee while presenting an array of official statistics and arguments—all tending to establish the fact that the Board of Equalization had not done justice to this City. Mr. Magnus Gross, the Chairman, having introduced the speaker to the other members of the committee, Mr. Andrews commenced his address by referring to the extravagance that had marked the National, State, and Municipal Governments. He said that the City of New-York was unequally taxed. She was assessed more than the rest of the State. He always excepted Brooklyn in speaking of these unjust assessments, which were made because of the low assessments in the country. New-York City had no voice in making these assessments. They were made by State Assessors, elected by small constituencies—often by two hundred or three hundred votes. They were generally land-owners—in one year they were assessors—in another they were out of office and attending to their private business. They were, therefore, in favor of keeping down the valuation of the property of their neighbors in the localities where they resided. Of the members of the Board of Equalization not one comes from the City of New-York, and yet she pays half the State taxes. She is now dumb as a sheep before her shearers. Let them look at the reductions made by the Board of Equalization in counties in this State during the last twenty years. Now, prima facie, the valuations should be more on account of the difference between specie and paper. In proof of these facts, Mr. Andrews submitted the following:

Table showing the Assessed value of Real and Personal Estate in each County for 1853 and 1873, and the Additions made by the Board of Equalization in 1874:

Counties.	Assessed value of real estate. 1853.	Assessed value of real estate. 1873.
Albany	$26,862,329	$44,188,851
Allegany	8,597,957	8,117,931
Broome	6,416,433	7,139,056
Cattaraugus	8,085,722	6,959,828
Cayuga	17,681,138	17,046,521
Chautauqua	13,581,893	14,734,580
Chemung	8,278,313	7,835,183
Chenango	9,773,102	9,870,764
Clinton	6,541,123	5,285,196
Columbia	10,113,627	16,980,584
Cortland	5,224,725	5,256,353
Delaware	7,820,001	7,500,237
Dutchess	20,489,076	21,972,487
Erie	31,964,856	46,189,375
Essex	3,872,062	5,501,493
Franklin	3,710,000	4,970,830
Fulton	3,860,356	2,949,471
Genesee	11,900,598	11,743,723
Greene	6,756,599	4,898,569
Hamilton	502,844	661,534
Herkimer	10,760,646	8,356,694
Jefferson	15,687,830	12,502,411
Kings	64,577,912	208,932,933
Lewis	4,937,508	3,461,539
Livingston	15,516,750	12,015,896
Madison	10,257,945	8,801,580
Monroe	31,015,735	26,814,941
Montgomery	6,557,410	8,306,689
New-York	294,637,295	836,693,380
Niagara	16,006,817	12,596,075
Oneida	14,454,894	15,607,098
Onondaga	24,028,925	27,723,9[illegible]
Ontario	18,147,613	15,275,5[illegible]
Orange	18,751,209	19,976,073
Orleans	10,089,310	9,341,016
Oswego	12,245,878	14,074,371
Otsego	9,995,702	9,819,913
Putnam	4,304,267	4,729,220
Queens	12,994,765	22,207,870
Rensselaer	22,255,555	22,783,039
Richmond	6,221,660	6,794,199
Rockland	4,418,618	6,229,439
St. Lawrence	13,563,423	12,802,279
Saratoga	10,418,409	10,097,286
Schenectady	5,083,304	5,156,241
Schoharie	6,518,683	4,369,569
Schuyler*		3,010,455
Seneca	9,701,274	9,248,450
Steuben	15,226,896	12,924,068
Suffolk	8,027,333	10,099,887
Sullivan	4,266,602	2,622,085
Tioga	6,445,566	5,033,577
Tompkins	11,814,014	6,137,720
Ulster	13,915,574	10,807,056
Warren	2,206,562	2,366,028
Washington	13,136,414	11,376,290
Wayne	10,495,775	13,385,979
Westchester	28,755,220	53,554,474
Wyoming	8,363,758	7,753,311
Yates	7,836,966	7,107,087
Total	$1,015,762,791	$1,750,698,918

*New county formed in 1854 from Chemung, Steuben, and Tompkins Counties.

Counties.	Amount added to assessed value of real estate.	Amount deducted from assessed value of real estate.
Albany	......	$1,027,648
Allegany	......	188,790
Broome	$1,679,777	......
Cattaraugus	1,809,557	......
Cayuga	......	775,817
Chautauqua	737,729	......
Chemung	1,070,161	......
Chenango	1,184,491	......
Clinton	264,259	......
Columbia	......	......
Cortland	553,300	......
Delaware	375,011	......
Dutchess	3,662,081	......
Erie	3,553,028	......
Essex	......	......
Franklin	......	331,890
Fulton	353,936	......
Genesee	......	533,806
Greene	587,828	......
Hamilton	......	105,849
Herkimer	1,129,282	......
Jefferson	625,120	......
Kings	......	29,847,563
Lewis	415,334	......
Livingston	600,794	......
Madison	113,233	......
Monroe	9,514,978	......
Montgomery	996,802	......
New-York	......	23,984,333
Niagara	629,803	......
Oneida	11,705,393	......
Onondaga	2,132,615	......
Ontario	......	355,247
Orange	2,397,128	......
Orleans	......	217,233
Oswego	......	327,312
Otsego	1,178,389	......
Putnam	......	214,965
Queens	2,664,944	......
Rensselaer	555,683	......
Richmond	815,303	......
Rockland	1,038,239	......
St. Lawrence	640,113	......
Saratoga	1,062,866	......
Schenectady	257,811	......
Schoharie	524,348	......
Schuyler	782,718	......
Seneca	......	983,876
Steuben	......	587,458
Suffolk	......	459,087
Sullivan	131,104	......
Tioga	604,029	......
Tompkins	1,297,543	......
Ulster	831,313	......
Warren	......	107,547
Washington	......	517,105
Wayne	......	......
Westchester	2,677,723	......
Wyoming	......	352,424
Yates	......	165,296
Total	$61,082,746	$61,082,746

Mr. Andrews then said that of these sixty counties, thirty-one showed a decline in the assessed valuation of real estate from 1853 to 1873 of $48,623,149, while seven other counties showed an increase in twenty years of only $1,886,669. He then referred to the fact that there was an increase of 160,727 in the population of these thirty-one counties from 1850 to 1870. He next submitted the following table in relation to reduced valuations, and the increase and decrease of population in the various counties of this State:

Counties.	Reduced assessed value of real estate in 1873, as compared with 1853.	Increased population in 1870, as compared with 1850.	Decreased population in 1870, as compared with 1850.
Allegany	$480,026	3,006	....
Cattaraugus	1,125,884	4,959	....
Cayuga	634,617	4,492	....
Chemung	443,130	13,544	....
Clinton	1,255,927	7,900	....
Delaware	319,764	3,138	....
Fulton	910,885	6,893	....
Genesee	156,875	3,118	....
Greene	1,858,030	....	1,294
Herkimer	2,403,952	1,685	....
Jefferson	3,185,419	....	2,738
Lewis	1,475,969	4,135	....
Livingston	3,500,854	....	2,566
Madison	1,456,365	450	....
Monroe	4,200,814	30,218	....
Niagara	3,500,742	8,161	....
Ontario	2,872,017	1,179	....
Orleans	748,294	....	819
Otsego	175,789	329	....
St. Lawrence	761,144	16,209	....
Saratoga	321,173	5,883	....
Schoharie	2,149,114	....	208
Seneca	452,844	2,382	....
Steuben	2,302,828	9,329	....
Sullivan	1,644,517	9,462	....
Tioga	1,411,989	5,692	....
Tompkins	5,676,294	484	....
Ulster	3,108,498	24,691	....
Washington	1,760,124	4,818	....
Wyoming	610,447	....	2,817
Yates	729,279	....	995
Total	$51,633,604	172,157	11,430
Schuyler	*3,010,455	†11,430	
Total	$48,623,149	160,727	

* Deduct assessment; † less decrease.

Mr. Andrews then held that there was no warrant for the reduced valuations of other counties in the prices of produce, and he read the following quotations in support of the fact:

	January, 1853.	January, 1873.		January, 1853.	January, 1873.
Butter	$0 21	$0 32	Hops	$0 25	$0 50
Cheese	8¼	14¼	Oats	51	52
Lard	12	7¾	Rye	91⅓	93
Flour	5 50	6 25	Hay	1 06	1 15
Wheat	1 22¼	1 67			

He continued his address by stating that the amount of the State tax paid by this City in 1853 was less than $500,000, while this year it was over $8,000,000. Each inhabitant of this City paid $8 50 of State tax, while each inhabitant outside the City paid only $2 20. The City was not represented in the Board of Equalization. One State Assessor resided in Kings County, another in Cayuga, another in Seneca, the Lieutenant Governor resided in Broome County in 1874, and in Erie in 1875; the Secretary of State resided in Seneca, the Controller in Erie, the Treasurer in Monroe, the Attorney General in Onondaga, the State Engineer in Albany, and the Speaker lived last year in Westchester, and now in Chemung. He read the following significant table showing how the counties reduced their valuations in twenty years, and the further reductions made by the Board of Equalization:

	Reduced themselves in 20 years.	Further Reductions by the Board of Equalization.
Allegany	$480,026	$188,790
Cayuga	634,614	775,817
Genesee	156,875	533,806
Ontario	2,872,017	355,247
Orleans	748,294	217,233
Seneca	452,294	983,876
Steuben	2,302,828	587,458
Washington	1,760,124	517,105
Wyoming	610,447	352,424
Yates	729,279	165,296
Total	$10,747,351	$4,677,052

Here (said Mr. Andrews) are ten counties which have reduced their valuation on real estate $10,747,351 in twenty years, and the State Board have further reduced them $4,677,052. He referred next to the rule established by the Tax Commissioners of this City to tax real estate at sixty per cent. of its nominal value, and said that the rule was not made in a spirit of caprice, but in accordance with the valuation of property generally fixed by capitalists when they were called upon to advance money on it. The law called for the full valuation or nominal value, but as that was not a true, safe, and just criterion, the valuation was fixed at sixty per cent. Mr. Andrews then adverted to transfers of real estate in this City at exaggerated prices for the purpose of advancing the value of property, and said that these transfers being officially recorded, and through the enterprise of the press published when they were made—were used as evidence of specific values by the State Board while speculators availed themselves of them to sell real estate at high prices. After furnishing many instances of this fact, he said, that if they demanded that the valuation of the property in this City should be greatly reduced other cities would take advantage of it—and the world would proclaim that Ichabod was written upon their walls—and that New-York City had culminated and was then in its decline. There was, however, one remedy, and that was to place a State tax on corporations; and to administer the law intelligently it would be necessary to employ proper persons who were skilled in the business of corporations, and who could have the tax collected. If a State tax was put on corporations there would be no trouble about the present inequality of taxation, for it would yield a vast revenue. He closed by stating that New-York City, although at present depressed, would have an unclouded and brilliant future. The committee then thanked him for his statement, after which the meeting adjourned.

REASONS FOR DUTY ON TEA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a standing wonder to the well-informed and disinterested parties in the trade that tea is not made an article of revenue by our Government.

A large gold revenue would be derived from it, with comparatively little burden on the people. It would not affect any home industry or mechanical or manufacturing interest. It is easy of collection, requiring no addition of office-holders, of but little expense to Government, the expenses being mostly paid by importers in the shape of charges for withdrawal from Custom-house, &c.

It would afford an honest, clear revenue, every dollar going into the Treasury. There could be no smuggling or evading the duty, or any fraud practiced in regard to it.

It would be a steady, permanent, and increasing source of revenue.

The tax would be so widely spread and so small, not more than twenty-five cents a year to each inhabitant, that it would not be felt. But even this small tax would not fall on the people. At least half of it would be borne by the producing countries, and the other half would mainly be saved to the people in the reduction of the well-known large profits of the small dealers and retailers.

By admitting tea duty free, while other countries tax it, there is a large import of poor tea, much of it a spurious, poisonous, adulterated article, to be scattered far and wide, to poison our people, it being a common remark in China that "anything will do for America," whereas if we had duty, it would result in our getting pure tea at nearly the same prices, and tend greatly to increase of consumption.

All the producing countries tax heavily their exports of tea and coffee, while we admit them free, the effect of which is, that we pay the tax to them, while our Government gets no benefit. Whereas if we had duty, they would pay their own taxes in the lower prices they would realize. While we thus contribute to their revenue, they at the same time impose a heavy duty on our exports to them.

Every nation in the world but ours that imports tea to any extent, has duty on it. They have long adopted it as the wisest policy. Their experience has shown them that it is one of the best and least oppressive sources of revenue.

Thus it clearly appears there could be no better or more legitimate article of taxation than tea. Being entirely of foreign production, and its use fixed in the habits of the people, it will afford a steady, reliable revenue, increasing year by year.

As all other nations have found it to be their wisest course to derive revenue from tea, and there is no reason why it is not equally so for our country, it will doubtless sooner or later be adopted as the policy of our Government. To keep the subject agitated from year to year is extremely hurtful to trade. It has made the business for the last three years very disastrous.

There could be no more favorable time than the present to impose the duty. The prices in China, in consequence of the prospect of duty, have fallen and are very low. The supply in the country, contrary to the general impression among those not well-informed, is very small. This is susceptible of incontestable proof. Above the stock in dealers' hands, which is always necessary for them to carry, there is scarcely two months' consumption. A cessation of arrivals for two months would cause a large advance. These facts are well known to those in the trade, whose interests require them to be thoroughly well informed.

Our import and consumption are about 60,000,000 pounds. About half the present crop, which we commenced to receive in July last, has arrived. The other half, a considerable part in transit, and part not shipped yet, will arrive here mostly, if not all, by July next.

If it should be the policy of Congress to impose a duty to take effect immediately, there will have been derived a revenue, in a year from this time, on nearly or quite the annual import—say 60,000,000 pounds.

But whatever time it may be thought best to have the duty take effect, it is plain that a duty should be imposed, and that no more favorable time could occur than the present. The tax would result in large revenue to the Government and little burden on the people, as it is certain it would cause prices to still further decline in China and Japan, and we would get a purer and better article of tea at scarcely an enhanced price.

Y.

A BRUTAL SON SENT TO PRISON.

James Donnelly, aged thirty-four years, the brutal ruffian who struck his poor old mother, aged seventy years, on the head with an axe, at No. 106 Madison street, on the 13th inst., was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. By advice of his counsel Donnelly pleaded guilty, and, in excuse for his unnatural crime, stated that he was suffering from delirium tremens at the time of the assault, and was not conscious of what he was doing. Recorder Hackett said that drunkenness was no excuse for the commission of so dastardly a crime as that to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty. It was only by a merciful interposition of Providence that the prisoner was saved from standing at the bar as a murderer. A man who could not tell how many times he had been drunk, and was capable of braining his aged mother with an axe, was unfit to be at large, and should be placed where he would be prevented from doing harm to others. The court then sentenced Donnelly to three years in State Prison at hard labor.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The number of sheep last year in Australia was 55,400,000. It has doubled in twelve years.

The total strength of the volunteer forces of Great Britain was at the end of last year 236,6[illegible] men.

Business is so bad in Panama that dealers in paper collars have raised the price from thirty to forty cents per dozen.

The members of the Irish Bar have passed a series of resolutions calling for the continuance of the House of Lords as the final court of appeal.

It is reported that a Papal Consistory is to be held two weeks before Easter, at which a Cardinal's hat is to be offered to the Archbishop of Westminster.

At a recent sale of antiquities in Edinburgh two of the bones of Robert Bruce are said to have been sold for £5, and one of the vertebræ of William the Lion for £5 10s.

Statistics relating to the port of Callao show that there has been a great falling-off in trade and an outflow of passengers. For 1,077 entries of vessels in 1872, there were 716 in 1874.

Arrangements have been made by the British Government for the defense with torpedoes of the harbors of Halifax, Bermuda, and Malta. The rearmament of Trincomalee is also being considered.

The Glasgow *Herald* reports a case where an entire family nearly lost their lives through an escape of gas into their bedroom. On investigation it was found that rats had gnawed a large hole into one of the pipes.

From returns just published we learn that France is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world. She produced, in 1873, the enormous quantity of 332,209,000 bushels. The United States rank second in this respect, and Russia third.

At Haparanda, in the Gulf of Bothnia, the people have been enjoying an unusually high temperature. The mercury in the thermometer rose lately to 18° below zero, which, as it had been at 40° below for some time previously, produced quite genial effects.

A telegram to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg says that forty-five parishes of the Bishopric of Siedletz, Poland, containing 50,000 inhabitants, with the whole of their clergy, have joined the Greek Orthodox Church. The public reception was presided over by the Archbishop of Warsaw.

A discussion has been going on in England about the age of the late Emperor of China. The *Almanach de Gotha* states that he was born in 1856. But it is proved that during the second war between England and China, which was in 1860, he was ten years of age. He must, therefore, have been born in 1850.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a letter from Lord Northbrook, conveying the thanks of the British Association in India for what the mother country has done in alleviating the Bengal famine. Lord Northbrook said it was impossible to estimate the political and moral effects of these exertions on the people of India.

The Italian journals report the discovery, a few days ago at Reggio d'Emilia, of thirty original letters of Guicciardini, addressed to Count Alexander Malaguzzi. Guicciardini governed Reggio and Modena on behalf of Pope Leo X., and it is said that these letters will prove of great interest to the students of Italian history.

The reports of Mr. Bright's late speech at Birmingham were transmitted throughout the Kingdom by telegraph to the amount of about four hundred and fifty thousand words. The London *Times* message contained about fourteen thousand words, and it was transmitted by the Wheatstone process at the rate of six thousand words an hour.

The treaty of commerce now existing between Russia and Turkey comes to an end next year, and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has already given notice that it will not be renewed without special negotiation. Prince Gortschakoff has intimated to the Khédive that he desires to take the opportunity of making a separate treaty with Egypt under the powers the latter now holds from the Porte.

A novel suicide is reported from Paris. An elderly man living in the Louvre quarter, having stopped up all the holes in his room and arranged his affairs, turned on the gas, shut the door, and went out for an hour's walk. He then returned, got a lighted candle from the house porter, and proceeded to his room, which he opened suddenly. An explosion of course followed, and the man was burned almost to a cinder.

A man living at Derwentcote, in the County of Durham, has had a donkey worried by rats in a most extraordinary manner. The donkey, it seems, was kept in an outbuilding infested by rats. Hearing an unusual noise during the night, Mr. Newton procured a lantern and entered the stable, when he was surprised to see a large number of rats clinging to the poor animal, which was then almost dead, the flesh on its back from the neck to the tail having been completely devoured.

A Vienna correspondent writes that an invention of Major Gen. Achatius, one of the Artillery Committee, is just now exciting considerable interest in military circles, and even beyond them. It is a composition which he calls steel bronze, because both in power of resistance and elasticity he considers it equal to steel. The tests, as far as they have gone, are favorable. Above 1,000 shots have been fired with increased charges from a gun made of this bronze composition, without the least deterioration being visible.

A decree issued by the Governor of Panama requests that the owners of hotels and other public boarding-houses shall send into the Governor's office a list daily of all persons lodging in their respective establishments, giving the name of each person, where they come from, where they are going, and their domicile. Also they must give notice of any disturbance that may take place between the servants and lodgers in the house.

The Panama *Star and Herald* thus attempts to describe the state of the climate just now on the isthmus. It says: "Oranges, caimitos, and mammee apples are to be had in the market. Yellow-breasted flycatchers are eating the fruit of the wild jasmin. The humming birds are bringing forth their young in their tiny nests. The bignonia trees are in full flower in the woods, and the beautiful *flor de verano* (Bougainvilleæ) affords a charming contrast with the green of the garden. The spiders spread their nests everywhere, on shrub, grass, and tree, and the *mantis religiosa* may be met with, sitting erect amid the leaves, on the watch for its prey, with folded hands and arms crossed."

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the probable cost of the submarine tunnel between England and France. The three most costly tunnels in England have been those of Kilsby, Saltwood, and Bletchley. The Kilsby rate of £145 per yard would give us £5,646,620 for the Channel Tunnel; the Saltwood rate of £118 would give £4,[illegible]-960; the Bletchley rate of £72 would give £2,787,-840. In France the most costly tunnel—that of Batignolles, on the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest—cost £95 per yard; the cheapest—that of Terre Noire, on the Paris and Lyons Railway—cost £[illegible]. The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost £195 per yard, and this rate would give us for the Channel Tunnel £7,450,400.

Arrangements are now being made for the annual Co-operative Congress of delegates from societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which will be held in London at the Co-operative Institute during the first three days in Easter week. Several subjects of importance to the co-operative community will be discussed; among them the Schulze-Delitzsch system of banking, and the possibility of using it for the promotion of co-operation in England, international co-operation, &c. In answer to an invitation from the Congress Board the Comte de Paris (in a letter to Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C.,) says: "I wish them the greatest possible success, and entertain the hope to be able to show by my presence the interest which I take in that work."

To escape the disagreeable consequences which nowadays are the inevitable result of trying to edit an Ultramontane journal in Europe, the leader-writers avail themselves of rather extraordinary subterfuges. For instance, the responsible editor of the *Essener Volkszeitung*, on being cited before the court for a violation of the press laws, was found to be a workman, who, having returned from the war and found his wife and five children well preserved, but having no work, yielded to the press of circumstances, and for a small consideration and pension in case of imprisonment played the rôle of "straw editor." The Attorney for the State, who did not relish very well being cheated of his victim, expressed his opinion of the matter more forcibly than politely.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OFF THE LINE—THE DODGER.—Mr. J. L. Toole. Matinee at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS BY Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WEALTH AND CRIME.—Mr. A. H. Sheldon, Theodore Loyal. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

Every citizen can appreciate the necessity of having an efficient and well-organized Fire Department. It is impossible to have either quality maintained so long as the department is made the foot-ball of politicians, and so long as those responsible for its management hold their office dependent on the caprice of the Mayor and without any reference to the faithful discharge of their duties. Chicago would have suffered infinitely less from its great fires had political rowdies been less eligible as firemen. It needed the withdrawal of the leading Insurance Companies from Chicago to awaken its people to the necessity of taking its Fire Department out of the hands of the "bummers." Into the danger from which Chicago is escaping, it is proposed to once more plunge New-York. Mayor Wickham assumes the right to remove our Fire Commissioners without the formality of presenting formal charges, and without obeying the necessity of passing public judgment upon the validity of their defense against the vague insinuations and unsupported assumptions on which they have been condemned. As the law stands, an act of this kind is sufficient to subject the Mayor himself to impeachment and removal. But as the Democrats in the Legislature have set their minds on altering the law, the Mayor seems disposed to consider it already repealed. Meanwhile, politicians of the stamp of "Jimmy" Hayes and ex-Alderman Flanagan are pushing their claims for vacancies which do not exist, and the noble army of Democratic loafers are preparing to make a rush for the positions of firemen. Give the Democracy what they call "Home Rule" and we shall soon see the best organized and most efficient Fire Department in the country converted into a gang of howling ruffians, whose presence around any man's property will be almost as much to be dreaded as fire itself. It would be a monstrous outrage to remove Commissioner Perley and his associates, after the hard and successful work they have done in bringing our Fire Department into its present state of efficiency.

An extra session of the Senate has been called by the President. This is commonly the case at the end of a "short session," as the pressure of indispensable legislation prevents the consideration of much executive business which the Senate must have allowed to accumulate. A large number of newly-elected Senators will take their seats at the beginning of the special session; but, unless other exigencies arise, there will be no general meeting of the new Congress until next December. Beyond action upon nominations by the President, the Senate will not have much to do.

The Cabinet has decided to submit to Congress the proposition recently made by the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government. That, undoubtedly, is the proper course. The time before Congress is short, but it is long enough to decide upon the merits of the plan lately put forward, and now modified in such a way as to be still more favorable to the Government. The company now propose to pay $500,000 for ten years, $750,000 for ten years afterward, and finally $1,000,000 a year "until the aggregate sums meet the bonded debt and interest." All transportation and mail dues are to be "applied as fast as received to the above sums." The proposition has evidently received the approval of the Cabinet, and unless there is something much more mysterious about it than we are able to detect, it would be advantageous to the Government to have it adopted. We cannot see anything unfair about it. The road and the Government ought to be on good terms with each other, and this plan undoubtedly brings a large amount of money to the Government without litigation, and almost immediately. For, as we understand it, the first payment would be made on the 1st of next July. The development of the traffic of the road is of great importance to business interests, and if the questions in dispute could be finally set at rest, we should think that all parties concerned would be gainers. That is how the matter looks to outsiders, but Wall street may have its own views on the subject, and it is to be hoped that Congress will settle the matter without reference to those views, and solely with an eye to the interests of the people, who have a great deal of property at stake in this enterprise. The advantage gained by the Government is ready money and the settlement of its claims; on the other hand, the road is left unembarrassed by Treasury suits to carry out the original design involved in its construction. Let justice be done to all.

In his address yesterday before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Tax Commissioner Andrews grouped together in a very convincing way the proofs of unjust discrimination against this City in the matter of State taxes. He showed how impossible it was for New-York to get justice at the hands of either State Assessors or the State Board of Equalization. Among the anomalies of the existing system, he cited the fact that on the assessed valuation of thirty-one counties in the interior of the State there was an actual decrease of forty-eight and a half millions of dollars as compared with the valuation of twenty years ago. At the same time, the population of these counties had increased 160,700 in twenty years. During the same time the prices received for agricultural produce had advanced on the average fifty per cent. Each inhabitant of this City pays $8 50 of State tax, while the proportion to each inhabitant outside of the City is but $2 20. Mr. Andrews is doing good service in keeping public attention awake to the gross inequalities of State taxation, though we fear that his proposal to place a State tax on corporations would not be quite so effectual a remedy as he seems to imagine.

The plunderers of the people in Charleston are not to have so easy a victory over the courageous newspaper which originally exposed them as they at first imagined. Their plan was completely to crush the *News and Courier*, an excellent journal, which has been foremost in the work of reform in the State; and as they have every facility for packing juries, they believed that they would be able to suppress free speech. But the editors of the newspaper find that a popular movement in their behalf has begun among honest Republicans and Conservatives. Considerable sums of money have been subscribed to enable the paper to keep up the good fight, and the approaching trial of the editors will probably elicit so much truth about the corrupt Charleston Ring that its members will be glad to yield, and hide themselves as quickly as possible.

We republish to-day the details of the religious disturbance at Acapulco, Mexico, of which we have previously received some account by telegraph. It appears that the ignorant and fanatical Mexicans and Indians are so easily incited by the priests that they consider it their duty to cut down and disperse any gathering of persons professing a different creed. In the assault on the Protestant congregation at Acapulco, six people were killed and nine wounded. This affair resembles the hideous massacre of Mr. Stephens, the Protestant missionary, last year, and the Government promises to make equally strict inquiry into this later crime. The persons to be held responsible, however, are the priests, rather than the unintelligent rabble who obeyed orders.

CONGRESS AND THE SUBSIDIES.

An eminent recent authority on the great American game of "bluff" has given it as his opinion that among the essential conditions of success in this noble pastime is "plenty of 'cheek.'" The desperate gamblers who are engaged in the game of getting subsidies from the national Treasury certainly deserve all the success that this quality can entitle them to. It is to the incessant boasting and brazen confidence of Tom Scott's agents that the country owes the impression that Congress was likely to yield to the demands of this speculator and others like him. They have sought in every possible way to convey the idea that their schemes could command the support of enough Congressmen of both parties to carry them through. As one of the objects of these tricksters has been to obtain credit on the strength of their prospects with Congress, their tactics were very natural; but they have reckoned without their host. The impression which they have created in the public mind has done great injustice to the majority in Congress, and we, who have done everything that we could to counteract their influence, are very glad to see that their boasts of a control over Congress were, in fact, without foundation. There has been no time from the opening of the session when there was in reality a ghost of a chance that any of the subsidy schemes could have been forced through Congress.

Early in the session a resolution was passed by the House, condemning in the most unequivocal terms all propositions for subsidies in the present condition of the Treasury. We believe that the House may be trusted to adhere to this distinct and unqualified pledge. It is true that a majority of the House Committee on Railways has decided to report the Texas and Pacific scheme; but we cannot think that the committee reflects the views of the House itself. Scott has strained every nerve to obtain this report. It is even said that he has pledged himself "solemnly" to withdraw all attempts at passing his measure if he could get such a report. It would have been absolute ruin for him to have failed to get it. But he will find it very much harder to deal with a majority in the House than with a little knot of committeemen; and though, of course, he has spared no effort to prepare the ground, we do not expect him—he can hardly himself expect—to reap the harvest. It must be plain to the Republicans in Congress that to yield to him now would be political suicide. It cannot be that they will not dismiss him and leave him to carry his scheme to the next House, where, if he has any luck, it will be at the expense of the Democratic majority.

But even if Scott or any other subsidy grabber could hope for a majority in the House, his case would be utterly hopeless in the Senate. The fate that befell the the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph subsidy the other day settled this question. That was as promising a scheme as any of the lot. It was selected as the pioneer for that reason. It was a thin edge for the wedge, and did not ask for much more than a fiftieth of what Scott's job asks for. Moreover, the claims of Oregon were considerable. The bill provided for a railroad connection with a really valuable district which is now without one. It was comparatively a fresh claim as well as a small one. It was urged with address and energy by its friends. It had the ostentatious support of Senator Cameron, the veteran leader of Scott's forces in the Senate. Senator Frelinghuysen, from the Railway Committee, made a speech, which caused the Oregon bill to be regarded as a test of the sense of the Senate on the general subject, and the only hope of the other schemes was in getting this through. What was the result? The bill received *two* votes—that of Mr. Cameron and that of Mr. Flanagan (of Texas). When, after the bill was killed, Mr. Cameron went over and shook hands with Mr. Flanagan, every one felt that it was the embrace of mourners over a dead scheme, and it would be as easy, if we may trust all indications, to bring the dead to life again as to pass a subsidy bill in the Senate before the 4th of March.

If the record of Congress on the subsidy business shall, when it is closed, be what it now appears certain that it will be, the country will owe a great deal to the firmness, caution, and consistency of the Republican members in that body. We suppose that even the Democrats will concede this much. If the subsidy campaign had succeeded, the Democrats could never have made enough of their accusations of Republicans. We should have been treated with no end of argument to show that the majority are responsible for all action taken by a body of which they have the control. Of course, the Democrats will be anxious to make this rule work both ways, and to give the Republican majority as much credit as, under other circumstances, it would have deserved blame. Democrats are nothing if not fair, especially Democratic editors, and we shall look to them with confidence in their summing up of the doings of the Forty-third Congress, to point out how firmly the Republicans stood to the defense of the Treasury, even when the assault was led by Simon Cameron and "Tom" Scott. And if they wish to exceed even their ordinary magnanimity, they will point out how Cameron and Scott were aided by a large number of Democrats, of whom Barnum, the wealthy, influential, and strictly orthodox Congressman from Connecticut, was a leader and representative.

"HOME RULE" AT WORK.

The controversy between Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham has a double significance. It has a very important bearing on the fortunes of the Democratic Party in the State, and it has an equally important bearing on the standard of public morality, which all respectable citizens are interested in maintaining. The origin of the quarrel is sufficiently obvious. The Democrats no sooner came into power in this City than the "workers" of the party began to demand their share of the spoils. The name of these hungry patriots was legion, while the offices to be filled were few and trifling. As the Tammany organization exists simply by the cohesion of present or prospective public plunder, it was a vital question with the leaders of that party to make vacancies where none existed. There were two ways of doing this—either by charges against heads of departments, made in accordance with existing laws; or by new legislation which should practically dispense with the necessity of finding any valid charges of maladministration, and should place the whole official organization of New-York City at the mercy of the leaders of Tammany Hall. The former method was found to be too slow, so the latter was adopted, and Tammany threw all its strength into the task of passing the Costigan bill.

While Mayor Wickham and Tammany Hall are pulling one way in regard to this measure, it should be observed that their views in regard to it are not quite identical. The Mayor wants the Costigan bill passed, but he wants, in the first place, to make some important vacancies, and fill them untrammeled by the necessity of consulting the Board of Aldermen. Tammany, on the other hand, wants the bill first and the vacancies afterward. The reason of this is that Mr. Wickham inclines to the Manhattan Club type of Democracy, and seems to consider no man fully qualified for an important position who is not a member of that body. The "unterrified and unwashed" order of "workers," who constitute the bone and sinew of Tammany Hall, regard sentiments of this kind with unconcealed disgust. They want to give the Mayor uncontrolled power to make vacancies, but they propose to keep a check over his power of filling them by requiring the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. The majority of that board are one and all pledged to do the bidding of the politicians who put them where they are. They can therefore be implicitly trusted to check any manifestations of independence on the Mayor's part.

While Tammany Hall and Mr. Wickham are perfectly at one in the desire to get rid of the supervisory power of the Governor, it must not be too hastily inferred that the State Executive has profoundly displeased the Tammany leaders by the smart rap he has administered to the Mayor. The working politicians were beginning to find Mr. Wickham's vanity and bumptiousness a little intolerable, and it is not at all improbable that they secretly enjoy his humiliation. The Governor has at least given the Costigan bill a chance of becoming law before the Mayor can have time to create and fill vacancies at his own pleasure. Mr. Tilden's friends have, to be sure, opposed the Costigan bill on the floor of the Assembly, but enough of them have been whipped into line to secure its passage. The real test of Gov. Tilden's readiness to act the part of Hoffman will come when the Costigan bill is placed in his hands for signature. The Senate has it in its power to prevent that test being applied, though a desire to foment Democratic quarrels may interfere with its being exercised. It may be doubted, however, whether this is a case to be judged on mere grounds of party expediency. If the Republican majority of the Senate propose to be instrumental in handing over New-York City to the tender mercies of another unscrupulous party Ring, they must take their share of the odium attaching to the inevitable consequences of such a step. Certain Republican Senators were parties to the last transaction of this kind, and certainly neither their own political fortunes nor those of their party have been improved by it. They can do their duty to the public by refusing to connive at this new scheme of Ring rule for New-York, and as they will thus maintain the present position of antagonism between the two elements of the Democratic Party, they can gratify their partisan animosities besides.

So far as Gov. Tilden is concerned, he has, up to this time, had the best of the controversy. One great objection to his choice as Governor was his character for ductility in the hands of the wire-pullers of his party. His letter to Mayor Wickham shows that he can be inflexibly firm where time-honored constitutional principles are at stake. The fact that the hand of John Kelly was obtrusively apparent in Mr. Tilden's nomination at Syracuse led to the natural inference that he would, if elected, submissively do the bidding of Tammany Hall. He has so far shown that he will not abate one jot of his honest convictions, or consent to any act which he believes to be morally wrong, to gratify any set of politicians whatever. The Governor refuses to be humbugged by the current clap-trap about "Home Rule." He knows that all this talk about "concentrated responsibility" is simply the prelude to another reign of irresponsible imperialism under the forms of popular government. He refuses even to take advantage of the power which exists "to give legal effect to a removal without obeying the rule which is binding on the conscience of the functionary making it." For he holds "that a disregard of that rule would be none the less a violation of right and duty. It would be the immoral power to do wrong, because the law had not disabled the officer having the discretion." Such considerations are probably as far above the comprehension of Mayor Wickham as they are above that of John Kelly and his gang. But they appeal very powerfully to the enlightened sentiment of a people that respects political courage, and that has a very direct interest in seeing the administration of public affairs conducted with reference to an elevated standard of official duty.

THE THOUGHTFUL PATRIOT AND THE SINKING FUND.

If there is one rôle more than another in which the *Tribune* delights to appear, it is that of the Thoughtful Patriot. It amuses itself occasionally as the Disguised Free-trader, or as the Miss Nancy of politics, but its strong hold is in the character of the Thoughtful Patriot. Other impersonations may please for a while, but in the T. P. there is great comfort and delight. The Thoughtful Patriot, as some persons may have observed, is not pleased with the way things are going. He is especially displeased with the condition of the national finances. Indeed, there is nothing national that arouses the enthusiasm of this dejected individual. He goes about with his nose in the air, sneering at Thanksgiving Day, Fourth of July, the weather, and the balance of trade, with sentiments of the loftiest disdain. But when the Thoughtful Patriot considers American finance, he is as cheerful as an undertaker at a funeral. He conjugates the debt of the country in all its moods and tenses; he loves to declare that the national finances may, can, might, would, could, and should go to the dogs. Other people may weakly try to be cheerful under the depressing circumstances, and say that we shall rub along somehow. Not so the Thoughtful Patriot. He sits in his corner and howls mournfully all day long. The great burden of his life is the Sinking Fund. He could possibly endure the balance of trade and the Little Tariff; he might put up with the new Revenue law, and submit to the "tax on the poor man's breakfast table"—meaning rye coffee; but the Sinking Fund is really too much for him. Every day of his life the T. P. proves the wickedness of this unhappy branch of the national finances. It is done by figures of the most bewildering and aggravating character. Some years ago we were blessed with a tariff that was called by the name of the Congressman who invented it. It was a maze of provisos and mathematics. Pictorially, it was represented as a blur of angles and lines leading nowhere. It was currently reported that several experts lost their reason while trying to chase the single item of burlaps through the intricacies of the "Morrill tariff." If the Thoughtful Patriot was alive then, he comprehended that tariff. We are forced to this conclusion, because we must assume that he understands the complication of disorders which he has discovered in the Sinking Fund. And he devotes himself to the extinction of that fund with a fiendish malice that suggests only an intellectual dyspepsia resulting from a long course of Morrill tariff and the balance of trade.

Last Monday, after a day of rest, the Thoughtful Patriot arose in his might, and smote the Sinking Fund hip and thigh. Never was a hapless Sinking Fund so pulled and hauled, so mauled past all recognition by its best friends. Mr. Dawes, who happened to be in the way, got some hard knocks, and Secretary Bristow was called a few pet names in passing; but, with various divisions and subdivisions. "The heft of the blow," as the New-Englanders say, fell upon the Sinking Fund. On Tuesday, the Thoughtful Patriot ambushed his ancient enemy. He craftily approached the foe as an Apache would drop on an unconscious Arizona cowherd. He drew near his objective point by concealed parallels; he sounded his war-whoop at the end of a long editorial about coin balances. While the disreputable Sinking Fund was binding up its wounds and looking about for a means of escape, the T. P. bounced in upon him very much as Miss Charlotte Cushman appears in the first scene of *Meg Merrilies*. Next day the Thoughtful Patriot rested from his labors. He toyed gently with Connecticut politics, and jingled a light ditty about the Louisiana question. A deceitful calm pervaded the mild columns of the *Tribune*. The financial genius of the T. P. was a slumbering volcano. It broke forth on Thursday. The storm was something terrible to behold. This time, at least, short work was to be made with the devoted Sinking Fund. It was denounced in terms of various weight but uniform virulence. It was a "hocus-pocus," a "financial quackery," a "miserable sham of a Sinking Fund," a "dead letter," and many other things besides. Then there were figures—figures in nonpareil, in brevier, and of speech. The works of Adam Smith, Cobbett, McCulloch, and William Pitt cast a lurid light over the scene. Secretary Bristow trembled on his seat, and the appalled Sinking Fund hid itself in the sub-cellar of the Treasury until the eruption should subside. On Friday, although the Costigan bill was to the fore, the Thoughtful Patriot judiciously got on the fence, and regarded the Sinking Fund with undisguised aversion. There may be revolutions and tumults, the earth may dissolve, and the Hudson freeze over, but the Thoughtful Patriot will hang to the Sinking Fund, to use a provincial figure, "like a puppy to a root."

There is reason in all this. The patent variety of thoughtful patriotism rather prefers that things should go to the bad. It is the easiest thing in life to find fault. Therefore, the Sinking Fund may seem to have no friends; but its daily belaboring, its constant suffering, should teach us a lesson of patience. In this country, the vicissitudes of fortune are so sharp and sudden, that no man can tell where the next day may find him. Even for the most wretched there may be a lower depth of misery. We pity the sinking fund when we see it thus cudgeled, very much as the gentle Burns was stirred to commiserate Satan when he saw him get the worst of it. But we would not change places with that much-abused department of the national finances. Friends may deceive and foes annoy; our notes may go to protest; the washerwoman may disappoint, and our love-letters get into the newspapers; let us be thankful, under all these trials, that we were not born a Sinking Fund, to be hammered by the Thoughtful Patriot.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

In the course of much visiting among the poorer classes in this City during the recent severe weather, many philanthropic persons have learned some facts concerning the result of packing populations into tenement-houses which they would never before have believed possible. They had long suspected that the custom of huddling half a hundred families, of different nationalities, tempers, and beliefs, into one immense and badly-constructed block, must prevent any one of those families from living a proper home life. But they were not prepared to say that they believed the tenement-house system to be exercising a bad influence upon the morals and manners of many thousands of persons. Daily visits to those houses for some months have at last, however, convinced them that New-York should, as speedily as possible, follow the example of Baltimore and one or two other populous American cities, in furnishing good and cheap houses to the working-classes at such moderate rents that each family can have its separate home. As the result of the liberality of her capitalists in providing small and comfortable homes for the masses, Baltimore has long been able to boast a comparative immunity from those sweeping fires which scourge the populous quarters of other cities, and has prompted the accumulation of wealth by her working men and women. If there were to-day, within the limits of the City of New-York, twenty thousand small houses which working men of moderate means could rent, twenty thousand men would soon be ambitious to become householders, instead of resigning themselves to the condition of mere tenants.

As the development of a rapid transit scheme opens the upper end of the town to settlement, it is to be hoped that private capital will find it worth while to build such houses as the working classes need; and that projects may also be devised for encouraging those classes to plan and build them for themselves. There will be ample room on the broad acres which will be rendered easily accessible in half an hour from any section of "down town," for the erection of the neat two-story brick houses of which so many hundreds are every year built in Baltimore and St. Louis. The populations which now swelter in Summer and freeze in Winter, in poorly-constructed blocks in the most unattractive portions of our City, can have homes where there is fresh air to breathe, and where they can choose their neighbors and associates. The tenement-house, with its flimsy partitions, its greasy and ill-smelling stairways, its yawning windows, which dispel the idea of any necessity for domestic privacy, or any belief in its sacredness, is often the means of sowing the seeds of moral as well as physical pestilence among scores of innocent people. The observer who wanders through the avenues lined with the immense caravansaries, in some of which three to five hundred persons are housed, cannot fail to be shocked at the promiscuous manner in which the good and bad are mingled, and the apparent hopelessness of securing anything like that classification without which a general corruption is sure to ensue. Troops of children, among whom are young girls of tender years, are perforce thrust into the very slums when they wish to take exercise. The testimony of some of the good men and women who have been visiting in these tenement-houses shows that for no charity, save that which supplies the helpless needy with food and clothing, is there a more pressing call than for that which shall plan and provide decent houses for the poor and for the working people of moderate means.

The crying evil of the tenement system is undoubtedly the forced contact of worthy and unworthy people. The workman who is absent all day from his home, does not suffer so much as do the other members of his family from the contagious influences always to be found in the poorer class of tenement-houses. No plan of model lodging-houses has ever been devised, no blocks leased to a variety of tenants have ever been placed under sufficiently strict regulations, to insure the same comfort, domesticity, and general morality guaranteed by a separate house and home. Let the man or company of men that undertakes in future to provide comfortable homes for the masses, rest assured that the best return on the money invested will be secured by providing an ample number of small and commodious dwellings. It is true that such structures will not especially add to the picturesqueness or magnificence of a city; they give Baltimore the appearance of a confused huddle of small villages, and a large portion of St. Louis the air of an overgrown suburb; but they are nurseries of peace, contentment, and economy. One hundred such tiny homes will not support as many grog and bucket shops as one tenement-house of the ordinary low class will. People who have decent homes cannot be seduced as readily into drinking shops and other dens of vice as those who live in comfortless apartments in unattractive streets.

No class feels the want of the kind of homes described above more bitterly than the American mechanics and men on small salaries. The foreign laboring populations of New-York would appreciate any proper efforts to secure good homes for the masses, but they would not give any such scheme the hearty support which might be counted on from the Americans. Hundreds of married people who come to the Metropolis from the country, where each couple has been accustomed to having a whole house to itself, find the necessary packing into boarding-houses and tenements a veritable hardship, and it often demoralizes their home life and renders them thoroughly wretched. The men who cause the building of the needed cheap and comfortable homes in New-York will be more directly instrumental than any others in elevating the standard of good citizenship, and checking the spread of vice here. And now is the time to plan the work.

INDIANS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

An interesting letter has appeared recently from the Indian Agent in Alaska, showing the readiness of the tribes on the north-west coast for the teachings of civilization and Christianity.

A flood of light has been thrown upon these tribes, along the whole Pacific coast, by the valuable work just published by Mr. Bancroft, on *The Races of the Pacific Coast.* A most interesting field of study is presented to the philosopher and ethnologist in this work. The two lowest among all the tribes of men are probably the Bushman of South Africa, and that fragment of the Shoshones, called the "Digger Indians," on the borders of the Sierras. Both are reduced to the most degraded and bestial condition by the difficulty of procuring proper food. This is so apparent in the case of the Diggers, that what appears the same race becomes a vigorous tribe in the Comanches, and is semi-civilized in the Indians of the Lower Colorado, where food is more easily obtained. Mr. Bancroft's immense researches, for which he deserves the thanks of all scholars, show that all along our north-western coast, and in the Russian and British territories, human beings had reached the lowest pitch of degradation which has been anywhere known. If human beings are the descendants of the "missing link," according to the evolutionists, it is there that they approach most nearly their animal progenitors. Or, if they are all fallen from an intelligent ancestry, it is on that coast that they have sunk even lower than the brutes in some characteristics. The severity of the climate in the extreme north, and the difficulty of procuring game in some of the barren and volcanic districts, are some of the causes of this degradation. The fish-catching tribes are generally superior to the mountain races, who live on seeds, roots, insects, and chance small game. We have here tribes of human beings without any religion, without priesthood or any external public life, with no art or buildings except an earth hut, no history or traditions, with only the simplest implements, and living on the food most easily obtained and the most disgusting. Cleanliness is beneath the standard of many animals. Cannibalism is sometimes found to exist among them, but, in general, they are races of mild temper, and deficient in the violent passions. Remarkable customs pervade all these various tribes, even reaching those of semi-civilization. The "sweat-bath cure" is praticed by every tribe on the coast from the Digger with his heated mud hut, to the Pueblo Indian with his stone bath-house and aqueducts to convey water. The extraordinary custom of the *couvade*—according to which the father, on the birth of a child, goes to bed and is nursed and the mother goes about her work—is practiced by several different tribes, as it is in various parts of the world. The remarkable treatment of women has evidently come down from a distant past.

When one reads of the disgusting filth of some of these races, their scanty ideas, and their want of the most common civilized instincts, it seems at first an impossible task to civilize or elevate them. But the Indian agent, whose letter we mentioned above, quotes a remark of the Alaska Indians which will explain much of our want of success in civilizing these low tribes. "The *Bostons*," (whites,) he says, "get rich from our furs, but they never care for anything else!" Our relation with these tribes has been almost entirely one either of barter or of oppression. The idea of benefit to them has seldom been conveyed by anything our people have done toward them. The Alaska Indians, however, are eager for the instruction of the wise "medicine men" of the whites. Some of their cognate tribes in the British Possessions have been much elevated and improved by the efforts of British missionaries and teachers. They desire similar benefits. The Spanish priests certainly improved many of these races in Southern California, and brought them, at least in name, to Christianity.

A European race similar in physique to the Esquimaux, the Laps, have been brought to a high standard of intelligence. The task should not be utterly hopeless with our Pacific races. The agent suggests wisely that these nomadic Indians should not be forced at once to reservations, but that industrial occupations should be taught them, and that they may be thus tempted to settle in certain localities. Change of diet and climate have probably made the difference between the Chinook, or the Digger, and the Pueblo, or Aztec, as they have in Europe between the Hungarian and the Finn. Better fare, new occupations, and higher ideas may, after a few generations, convert even those low Pacific races into clean, industrious and virtuous tribes. At any rate, civilization must either improve or destroy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There will be a matinée representation of "The Shaughraun" at Wallack's, to-day, and the one hundredth performance of Mr. Boucicault's drama may be attended this evening. It is intended to mark the one hundredth recital of "The Shaughraun" by the distribution among the audience of a very beautiful and highly perfumed programme, which will constitute a charming souvenir of one of the most successful pieces of the age.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The first matinée recital of "The Big Bonanza" is set down for this afternoon. The new play has drawn overflowing audiences, and its impression appears to be so genial that we are inclined to think it may have a much longer and more profitable run than is usually in store for works of this light order. Mr. Daly's entertaining plays of the period have once more brought success to his house.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A matinée performance of "Henry V." at Booth's prefaces the evening representation of the tragedy, to-day. No one should fail to witness at least once the magnificent spectacle which delighted the English public for many months, and seems likely now to engross the attention of City audiences for quite as prolonged a space of time.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Two representations of "The Two Orphans" are given at the Union Square Theatre every Saturday, and the fact should be borne in mind by the fair sex, who may witness at the matinée performance, *sans* escort, a very effective and touching play, cleverly acted and splendidly set.

PARK THEATRE.

A matinée performance of "Girofié-Girofla" takes place at the Park Theatre to-day, and the regular evening rehearsal of that melodious and amusing work is announced for to-night. M. De Quercy, who was lately compelled by sickness to yield up, temporarily, the part of *Mourzouk*, has now reappeared, and "Girofié-Girofla" may be enjoyed with its original and complete "cast."

TO-NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC.

The fourth concert given by the Philharmonic Society this season takes place at the Academy of Music this evening, when the following programme is to be interpreted:

PART I.

Symphony, No. 3, in C minor, Op. 78, (first time)	Spohr
Concerto, for Piano, A minor, Op. 54, with orchestral accompaniment, Mr. S. B. Mills.	Schumann
Overture, "Ruler of Spirits"	Weber

PART II.

Poeme Symphonique, "Tasso: lamento e trionfo"	Liszt
Adagio, for Violoncello, Op. 38, with orchestral accompaniment, Mr. F. Bergner.	Bargiel
"Fest" Overture, Op. 51, (first time)	Lassen

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

In addition to the matinée recitals referred to with some detail above, other places of amusement invite the attention of the frequenters of day-entertainments. The Hippodrome supplies the usual *après midi* performance, and so does Wood's Museum. Mr. Maccabe appears twice to-day, at Robinson Hall, and Mr. Toole will diffuse merriment at the Lyceum Theatre. There will also be matinées at Bryant's, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and at the Olympic Theatre, and the Colosseum may be visited at all hours.

THE NEW SENATE.

The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota, completes the list of members of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress, with the exception of one disputed seat from Louisiana, claimed by Mr. Pinchback. The complete list is given below, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, Democrats in italics, and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Independent Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists, in small capitals.

THE SENATE.

Term ends.	
	ALABAMA.
1877.	*George Goldthwaite.*
1879.	George E. Spencer.
	ARKANSAS.
1877.	Powell Clayton.
1879.	Stephen W. Dorsey.
	CALIFORNIA.
1879.	Aaron A. Sargent.
1881.	NEWTON BOOTH.
	CONNECTICUT.
1879.	Orris S. Ferry.
1881.	*William W. Eaton.*
	DELAWARE.
1877.	*Eli Saulsbury.*
1881.	*Thomas F. Bayard.*
	FLORIDA.
1879.	Simon B. Conover.
1881.	*Charles W. Jones.*
	GEORGIA.
1877.	*Thomas M. Norwood.*
1879.	*John B. Gordon.*
	ILLINOIS.
1877.	John A. Logan.
1879.	Richard J. Oglesby.
	INDIANA.
1879.	Oliver P. Morton.
1881.	*Joseph E. McDonald.*
	IOWA.
1877.	George G. Wright.
1879.	William B. Allison.
	KANSAS.
1877.	James M. Harvey.
1879.	John J. Ingalls.
	KENTUCKY.
1877.	*John W. Stevenson.*
1879.	*Thomas C. McCreery.*
	LOUISIANA.
1877.	J. Rodman West.
1879.	A vacancy.
	MAINE.
1879.	Lot M. Morrill.
1881.	Hannibal Hamlin.
	MARYLAND.
1879.	*George R. Dennis.*
1881.	*Wm. Pinckney Whyte.*
	MASSACHUSETTS.
1877.	George S. Boutwell.
1881.	Henry L. Dawes.
	MICHIGAN.
1877.	Thomas W. Ferry.
1881.	ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY.
	MINNESOTA.
1877.	William Windom.
1881.	S. J. R. McMillan.
	MISSISSIPPI.
1877.	James L. Alcorn.
1881.	Blanch K. Bruce.

Term ends.	
	MISSOURI.
1879.	*Lewis V. Bogy.*
1881.	*Francis M. Cockrell.*
	NEBRASKA.
1876.	Phin. W. Hitchcock.
1881.	Algernon S. Paddock.
	NEVADA.
1879.	John P. Jones.
1881.	William Sharon.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1877.	Aaron H. Cragin.
1876.	B. Wadleigh.
	NEW-JERSEY.
1877.	F. T. Frelinghuysen.
1881.	*Theo. F. Randolph.*
	NEW-YORK.
1879.	Roscoe Conkling.
1881.	*Francis Kernan.*
	NORTH CAROLINA.
1877.	*Matt. W. Ransom.*
1879.	*A. S. Merrimon.*
	OHIO.
1879.	John Sherman.
1881.	*Allen G. Thurman.*
	OREGON.
1877.	*James K. Kelly.*
1879.	John H. Mitchell.
	PENNSYLVANIA.
1879.	Simon Cameron.
1881.	*William A. Wallace.*
	RHODE ISLAND.
1877.	Henry B. Anthony.
1881.	A. E. Burnside.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1877.	Thos. J. Robertson.
1879.	John J. Patterson.
	TENNESSEE.
1877.	*Henry Cooper.*
1881.	*Andrew Johnson.*
	TEXAS.
1877.	MORGAN C. HAMILTON.
1881.	*Samuel B. Maxey.*
	VERMONT.
1879.	Justin S. Morrill.
1881.	George F. Edmunds.
	VIRGINIA.
1877.	*John W. Johnston.*
1881.	*Robert E. Withers.*
	WEST VIRGINIA.
1877.	*Henry G. Davis.*
1881.	*Allen T. Caperton.*
	WISCONSIN.
1877.	Timothy O. Howe.
1881.	ANGUS CAMERON.

SUMMARY.

	Forty-third Congress.	Forty-fourth Congress.
Republicans	49	41
Democrats	20	28
Independents	4	4
Vacancy	1	1

In accordance with the proclamation of President Grant, the new Senate will meet in special session in Washington on the 5th of March.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT DISCUSSED—PROBABLE RELEASE FROM DUTY BY THE APPOINTMENT OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The possibility of Prince Bismarck's retirement is still discussed. It is probable that the Prince will obtain partial relief from his onerous duties by the appointment of Prince Hohenlohe.

BISMARCK TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

LONDON, Feb. 20—5:30 A. M.—The Magdeburg *Gazette* says Prince Bismarck has consented to remain in office at the personal appeal of the Emperor.

FRANCE.

WORKING MEN'S DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The different working men's associations of this city are discussing the question of sending delegates to the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY TILL MONDAY.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Assembly has adjourned until Monday.

SPAIN.

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The following appointments of Spanish Ministers abroad are announced: Señor Rances, to England; Señor Bedmar, to Russia; Señor Marry, to Germany; Señor Coello, to Italy, and Señor Tetuan, to Austria.

SWEDEN.

BURNING OF A MATCH FACTORY—FIFTY-ONE OF THE EMPLOYES PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19.—A match factory in Gottenburg, crowded with work people, took fire to-day. The flames spread with such rapidity that the employes in the upper stories were cut off from escape, and many perished in the flames or were killed by jumping from the windows. Fifty-one lives are reported to have been lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW-STORM IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A snow-storm prevails in the southern part of England to-day.

BURNING OF PORT-AU-PRINCE.

A THOUSAND FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS—TWO-THIRDS OF THE CITY DESTROYED—LOSS $2,000,000—DESCRIPTION OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The steamer Alps, which arrived in this port yesterday from Hayti, brings the particulars of a destructive conflagration in the City of Port-au Prince on the night of the 10th of February, which laid two-thirds of the city in ruins, and destroyed property to the extent of $2,000,000. Mr. Ebert, a passenger on the Alps, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that on the morning of Feb. 11, when the steamer Alps was entering the harbor of Port-au-Prince, the deck hands perceived that a portion of the city was on fire. The attention of the Captain and crew was at once called to the fact, and all on board were soon upon deck watching the progress of the flames. A strong wind prevailed, and as the fire spread along the wharf and shot volumes of smoke and flame high into the air a grand but appalling spectacle presented itself from the deck of the Alps as she steamed into the port. The fire raged so fiercely that at the distance of over half a mile from the quay ashes and burning embers were thrown upon the deck of the vessel.

When the steamer reached the wharf at the Custom-house, Mr. Ebert says that all the vessels lying along the quay were moving out from the burning city to escape from the flames. Accompanied by some of the officers and crew, he went on shore to render assistance to the terrified inhabitants. Here they were met with scenes of the most distressing and pitiful character. The wildest terror and excitement everywhere prevailed. Men, women, and children were rushing through the streets in every direction in the hopelessness of despair. Men who went to bed the night before wealthy and independent, found their property laid in ashes and all their prospects ruined. Some clasped their hands and gazed in silent amazement upon the conflagration that was turning all their earthly possessions into a heap of ashes. Others related the story of their misfortunes to those around them. One man might be seen standing over a heap of furniture, with a revolver in hand, guarding the only relics of his property that had been saved from the burning wreck. Others carried bundles of clothing and valuables upon their shoulders to a place of safety, glad to be able to save anything from the flames.

Passing into the business quarters of the city along the quay, Mr. Ebert states that they found the fire drifting at such a furious rate before the wind across the blocks of frame buildings of which Port-au-Prince is composed, that it appeared evident there was no means of arresting its progress. Exertions were made by the city authorities to bring the fire under control, but the tiny streams of water which were poured upon the burning buildings from hose not much over an inch in diameter only added fuel to the flames. There was no means of staying the conflagration, and such efforts as were made to extinguish the fire were utterly unavailing. A few old rusty pumps, their small engines and hose more adapted for sprinkling the sidewalks than for putting out such a conflagration, were all that could be brought into operation.

Mr. Ebert says that great credit is due to the priests of the town for their exertions to save property and preserve order among the people. Before evening that portion of the city lying along the quay from the entrance or northern side as far as the dock of the Atlas Steam-ship Company, including an area of about ten blocks in length by four in breadth, was totally destroyed. This was the most densely populated part of the city. The loss of life, however, was not very great. Mr. Ebert saw one man blown into the air by an explosion, and heard of some others having been killed or fatally injured. It is estimated that from 800 to 1,000 houses were burned down, and that as many families have been left homeless. The fire touched the docks of the Atlas Line, but did not cause any damage. Over $50,000 worth of lumber was destroyed. Part of the market-house was burned. When the Alps left the port, on the morning of the 12th inst., the fire was still burning, but as the wind had abated it is not considered that the flames made much progress afterward. Port au Prince has a population of about 25,000, and with the exception of a few brick buildings in certain districts the houses are all built of wood. The fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a frame building in the centre of a group of similar structures containing stores of inflammable materials.

THE BERGEN COUNTY (N. J.) RAILROAD COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Articles of association to incorporate the Bergen County Railroad Company were filed in the Secretary of State's Office to-day, under the general railroad law, to construct a railroad commencing at or near Rutherford Park, Bergen County, and running thence by the most direct and feasible route through said County of Bergen, and terminating at or near Ridgewood, in said county. The length of the road will be about eleven miles. The capital stock of the company will be $150,000—1,500 shares at $100 per share. The following are subscribers to the stock: Richard A. Terhune, of Passaic, one share; Gilbert D. Bogart, of Passaic, one share; Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, one share; H. J. Jewett, of New-York, one share; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, one share; John Y. Dator, one share; E. A. Walton, of Ridgewood, one share; Isaiah Rynders, of East Passaic, one share; Bird W. Spencer, of Passaic, one share; Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, one share; Frederick Schuchardt, of New York, one share; John Taylor Johnston, of New York, one share; and A. R. Macdonough, of New York, ten shares. Messrs. Jewett, Macdonough, Ramsdell, Spencer, and Bogart subscribe to the affidavit.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, in case No. 147, R. F. Dodge, first officer of the Red Gauntlet, against the United States, judgment was rendered for the sum of $1,264, with interest from June 14, 1863, the date of the capture of the vessel. In case No. 148, A. H. Lucas, Captain of the Red Gauntlet, against the United States, judgment was rendered for the sum of $3,243 94, and interest from the date of the capture. In case No. 325, Francis Boyd, owner of the Red Gauntlet, against the United States, judgment was rendered for the sum of $20,168 45, and interest from the date of capture and destruction. In case No. 21, Francis A. Perry, executor of Ebenezer Atkins, part owner of the Weather-Gage, and Samuel C. Small, part owner of the same vessel, separate judgments were rendered in favor of Perry, executor, for $615 97, and Small, for $2,749 43, with interest from the date of destruction, Sept. 10, 1863. The call of the calendar was continued, extending to No. 550. Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, counsel for the Government, gave notice that he was ready in several cases, but had not been notified as to the readiness of the counsel on the part of the claimants. He was ready in any of those cases to waive the rule of the court and proceed upon one day's notice.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—There are no new developments in the railroad war at this point to-day, except the following reductions by the Baltimore and Ohio Company in passenger fares:

From Baltimore to Kansas City reduced from $34 to $26; to Memphis, Tenn., from $34 25 to $26 25; to Nashville, from $27 45 to $19 45; to New-Orleans, from $46 to $38; to Omaha, from $35 to $26; to St. Joseph, from $34 to $26, and to St. Paul, from $33 to $24. This has been met by a corresponding reduction by the Pennsylvania Road. The rates for Western freight are nominal, the shippers in many cases naming the terms.

NO MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The report that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad met to-day to consider the railroad struggle, was incorrect. A meeting of the Board Committee was held for the transaction of routine business only. It was from this circumstance that the report arose.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The railroads leading East from Chicago have reduced the rate of freight on dressed hogs as follows: To New-York, Albany, Boston, and Baltimore, ten cents; to Philadelphia, seven cents; and to Buffalo, five cents.

AFFAIRS IN THIS CITY.

No changes have taken place in this City since yesterday in the general condition of affairs in the war between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The agents of the Baltimore and Ohio say their sales of tickets have largely increased since the reduction of the rates, more especially at their principal office, No. 315 Broadway, where they sold more tickets yesterday than during the six preceding days. Although the Pennsylvania Central has not reduced the regular rates between this and the Western cities, it has made a very material reduction in the fares to those points from Philadelphia. The following schedule of passenger rates from Philadelphia has been adopted:

Pittsburg	$8 00	Chicago	$12 00
Columbus	11 00	Cincinnati	12 00
Wheeling	8 00	Memphis	28 25
Zanesville	10 00	Nashville	21 45
Indianapolis	13 00	Omaha	28 00
Louisville	14 00	St. Paul	26 00
St. Louis	17 00	Kansas City	28 00

As the price of a ticket from this City to Philadelphia is a fraction over $3, it will be seen that a trip to Chicago via Philadelphia can be made for a trifle over $15, a lower figure than even the Baltimore and Ohio has reached. A ticket to Chicago, however, by the Pennsylvania Road, will, if purchased in New-York, cost $22.

Regarding freights, there is nothing to be said, as the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio feels at perfect liberty to accept any offer he may deem fit, without regard to tariffs. This is opposition in its fullest sense, as it is a direct invitation to shippers to make bids for their transportation. The second steamer of the Baltimore and Ohio Freight Line, the Old Dominion, will leave her pier, No. 37 North River, with a full cargo.

The meeting of the Eastern Board of Railway Commissioners of the lines belonging to the Saratoga combination, which was to have been held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, did not take place on account of the absence of ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who, it is thought, will not reach New-York until Monday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen, and is low in the North-west, the lake region, and in the Eastern Gulf States. Rain or snow has fallen at all stations, being remarkably heavy in Louisiana and Alabama. Northerly winds prevail in the Mississippi Valley and westward; south and east winds over the Atlantic States. The rivers have fallen at Memphis and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer and rain, followed by colder north-west winds attending an area of low barometer.

For the Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, increasing northerly winds, slightly colder weather, and rain, followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, falling barometer and south-west winds, followed by colder north-west winds, higher pressure, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, lower barometer, south-west and north-west winds, slight changes in temperature, cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer or cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	25°	18°	3:30 P. M.	38°	31°
6 A. M.	26°	18°	6 P. M.	39°	30°
9 A. M.	30°	25°	9 P. M.	38°	29°
12 M.	37°	27°	12 P. M.	41°	29°

Average temperature yesterday.....25⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....34¼°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last night, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the third floor of the three-story building No. 189 Duane street, occupied by E. B. Beasby, produce dealer; damage about $2,300; insured for $5,000 in the Commercial Fire Insurance Company. The second floor, occupied by D. F. Poland, produce, was damaged to the extent of $500. The first floor, tenanted by Nelson Secar, $3,500; insured for $5,000. The basement, occupied by Martin Monsees, butter and eggs, was damaged about $500.

The fire extended to No. 187, occupied by Henry Rankin as a liquor store and lodging-house, and caused a damage to stock and fixtures of $800; insured for $5,000 in the Germania Company, and for $5,000 in the Jefferson. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown.

The premises occupied by Ledroit, wholesale grocer, Quebec, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is $30,000, covered by insurance in Quebec and English offices.

A heavy fire occurred in the town of Portland, N. B., last night. About fifteen houses and stores on Main street were destroyed before the fire was brought under control.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The German Republican Central Committee held a meeting at its hall, No. 349 Bowery, last night. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer presided, and the Executive Committee reported that it was organized by the election of Morris Friedsam President; Vice President, Otto Stropp, and George Van Schack Secretary. Measures to increase and strengthen the organization by the election of ten delegates to the Central Committee at large were discussed, and resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote, declaring against the elimination of the German language, as a branch of instruction, from the public schools.

The German Democratic General Committee, Magnus Gross presiding, held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night. It was announced that in place of Ex-Alderman Schlichting, lately deceased, Frederick Maerz had been elected a member of the Executive Committee from the Twenty-first Ward. Resolutions introduced by the Executive Committee were adopted, protesting against the proposed elimination of the German language as a branch of instruction from the public schools, and declaring that they regret the attitude of the School Commissioners, who take an opposite view of the question. A resolution was also passed declaring that they regretted the differences of opinion between the Governor and the Mayor.

BISHOP ELECT DE KOVEN AND HIS OPPONENTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois, through Chancellor Judd, has issued a pamphlet in answer to the protest issued by the opponents of Dr. De Koven. They allege in their reply that the election was perfectly fair, and that it was conducted according to the canons. They make the point that it cannot be known since the voting was by ballot, whether the Chancellors voted for or against the candidate, and quote the canonical law to disprove the allegations of the dissenting members of the convention.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—This morning the naval board of the Schuylkill Navy, accompanied by a number of invited guests, went to Flat Rock Dam, Schuylkill River, and surveyed the rowing course to show boating men, and especially collegiate organizations, that it is the best course in the world, and every way suited for the international contests to take place in the centennial year. Upon measuring the course it was found to be 700 feet wide and three and a half miles long. The result is considered extremely satisfactory by boating men in this city.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES H. BELL.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell died yesterday at his residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. The deceased officer was born in New-York on the 15th of August, 1798, was appointed Midshipman on the 18th day of June, 1812, became attached to Commodore Decatur's squadron in 1813, and so remained until the following year, when he was transferred to Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario. He remained at this station until the close of the war of 1812, and in 1815 again became attached to Commodore Decatur's squadron, then stationed in the Mediterranean. In 1820 he received his commission as Lieutenant, served in the war sloop Erie, of the West India Squadron, until 1829, and was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1833. He served in the sloop Vincennes in 1834, and in 1836 commanded the schooner Dolphin, of the Pacific Squadron. In 1840 he received his commission as Commander, with orders to assume command of the Dolphin, then attached to the Brazilian Squadron, and in 1846 was transferred to the sloop-of-war Yorktown, doing duty on the coast of Africa, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1850, and detailed for special duty from 1851 to 1854. In the latter year he was commissioned Captain, commanding the frigate Constellation from 1856 to 1858, and in 1860 was appointed commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard. He was commissioned as Commodore in July, 1862, and commanded the Pacific Squadron until 1864, when he was assigned to special duty on the James River, and remained at this station until 1865. He received his commission as Rear Admiral July 25, 1866, and in that year became again navy-yard commandant, a position which he occupied until 1868. The funeral of Rear Admiral Bell will take place from the Second Reformed Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday next, 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

REV. STEPHEN D. BROWN, D. D.

Rev. Stephen D. Brown, D. D., a Presiding Elder in the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, died at his residence, in Yorkville, yesterday morning, of pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was born in Vermont in the year 1815. His father was an honored Judge of one of the State courts, and the son, following in his footsteps, studied law, and was admitted as a member of the Bar. But feeling himself very strongly drawn toward the ministry, he soon abandoned the law and devoted himself to the work of preaching the Gospel. He entered the Troy Conference, in this State, in 1837, and was stationed first at Wilmington. For a number of years he filled the pulpits of the foremost churches, serving three terms in Albany, two in Troy, and one at Saratoga Springs, and elsewhere. Subsequently he was appointed a Presiding Elder in that conference. In 1857 he was transferred to the New-York Conference, his first station being at Poughkeepsie. His next appointment was the Bedford Street Church, in this City, and afterward the Eighty-sixth Church, Yorkville, where he preached for two terms with a brief interval. He was appointed Presiding Elder in this conference four years ago, and filled that position until his death. He was also a Vice President of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society. Rev. A. D. Vail and Rev. Dr. M. D'C. Crawford were in constant attendance during his last hours. Bishop Janes, Rev. W. P. Abbott, and other clergymen also called to see him before he died. As a preacher he was very popular, and as a man he possessed traits of character that endeared him to a host of friends. In all the conference no one was better beloved than he, and many will mourn his death. The funeral will take place from the Central M. E. Church, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, on Monday next at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Burlington, Vt., for burial.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER.

Mr. Henry C. Scribner died at his residence, No. 127 West Forty-fifth street, in this City, yesterday, after a long and severe illness. Mr. Scribner was a native of this City, and until about a year ago was actively engaged in business as a stock-broker, having his office at No. 3 Pine street. He was a member of the Stock Exchange for over ten years. He is spoken of by all who knew him as a man of sterling qualities and successful in business.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

Last night's trotting races at the Hippodrome were very exciting and closely contested. There were six entries for the first race for a purse of $250 but only five started. The first heat was won by Lyman, who got an advantage of several yards at the start, and kept it to the end. Doty's Pilot won the second and third heats and the race. On the last lap of the last heat Lyman, who was closely pressing Pilot, stumbled and threw his rider. The second match, for a purse of $225, was exciting and close, as it required four heats to decide it. Six horses started in the first heat, which was won by Ben Mace's Longfellow, Rogers' Bessy being second, and Vandewater's Rosebud third. The next heat was won by Rosebud, with more than ten lengths to spare. Bessie was second, and Longfellow third. Bessie, after a close race, took the third heat, Rosebud being second, and Longfellow, who broke and acted badly throughout the entire heat, third. In the last heat all the horses with the exception of Longfellow, Rosebud, and Bessie, were ruled out. This heat was easily won by Longfellow, but the horses in trying to make good time were forced into several bad breaks by their riders. Longfellow behaved worst in this respect, and but for the skillful riding of Mace, would have been beaten. Rogers' Bessie was second, and Rosebud third. The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $250, free to all; first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25.

E. Doty's b. g. Pilot	2	1	1
A. Nodine's b. g. Lyman	1	2	5
J. Murphy's s. g. Top Gallant	4	3	3
E. Goff's c. g. Dan Miller	5	5	2
B. Mace's s. m. Mary M	3	3	5

Time—2:47, 2:46½, 2:48.

SECOND RACE.—For a purse of $225; first, $100; second, $60; third, $40; fourth, $25.

B. Mace's b. c. Longfellow	1	3	3	1
John Rogers' b. m. Bessie	2	2	1	2
G. Vandewater's b. m. Rosebud	3	1	2	3

Time—2:54, 2:54, 257, 2:55½.

THE HARVARD DINNER.

The ninth annual dinner of the Harvard Club took place last evening at Delmonico's. One hundred and fifteen members of the club sat down to the table, among them being Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Dr. John O. Stone, President Eliot, Prof Thayer, Dr. Sexton, of the Louisville University Hon. John Bigelow, Mr. Gerrard, of Chicago, and James H. Carter. The President, Joseph H. Choate, occupied the chair. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, the members sang their college air, "Fair Harvard." When the cloth had been removed, Mr. Choate made the opening address of the evening. The following toasts were given and responded to: "Alma Mater," by President Eliot; "American Literature," by Hon. John Bigelow; "The Bench," by Judge Howland; "The Medical Profession," by Dr. John O. Stone; "City Politics," by Peter B. Olney; "The Clergy," by Rev. Dr. Bellows; "The Bar," by James H. Carter, and "The Law School," by Prof. Thayer. Toasts were also responded to by Mr. H. D. Sedgwick and others. Bernstein's Band enlivened the intervals between the toasts with music, and the proceedings did not terminate until an early hour this morning.

PENOBSCOT BAY COVERED WITH ICE.

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 19.—Penobscot Bay is entirely covered by heavy ice, fifteen inches thick, between Belfast and Castine. The people of the island and the towns of the Eastern Bay, shut out from communication by sea, are coming over the ice with teams to this city for provisions. This has never occurred before.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The following are the latest mining-stock quotations:

Ophir	75½	Kentuck	14½
Mexican	23¾	Alpha	15⅛
Gould & Curry	20¼	Belcher	36
Best & Belcher	53½	Confidence	15¾
Savage	117	Consolidated Virginia	440
Chollar	59	Sierra Nevada	11¼
Hale & Norcross	45	California	52½
Crown Point	29½	Overman	47½
Yellow Jacket	77	Segregated Belcher	80
Imperial	8¾	Justice	70
Empire	6	Union	6¼

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New-York, are advertising agents, and probably do the largest business in that line of any firm in the United States. They have systematized the business so completely that they have at their command the attention of almost all the people of the nation who take a paper or have access to one.—*Reflex, Buffalo, Mo., Dec. 17, 1870.*

DON'T RISK Anything with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

We have this day reached 80,000 patients, to whom we have given the nitrous-oxide gas without an accident. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat; sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, &c. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in curing it we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, when used warm and applied with Dr. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, effects cures upon common-sense, rational, and scientific principles by its mild, soothing, and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific, and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

DISCOVERY, CATARRH REMEDY, and DOUCHE are sold by dealers in medicines the world over.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

The Rose is red,
The violet's blue,
And SOZODONT 's
The thing for you:
Keeps teeth and breath
Sweet, pure, and true.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Stands upon its own reputation of fifteen years' experience. Look out for the fellow who tries to steal a reputation, and the one who appropriates the names of 600 of my customers as a burglar alarm basis for his anticipated business. HOLMES' office, No. 71 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms.

Why do You Suffer with Corns and Bunions, when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is a certain cure?

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Get a Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

A Bad Breath is a Sign of Neglected Teeth. Correct it by using LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.

Lundborg's Jockey Club
includes the choicest perfumes of nature.

MARRIED.

RICHARDSON—WEED.—In Cambridge, 17th inst., by Rev. Alexander McKensie, Rev. CHARLES S. RICHARDSON, of Malone, N. Y., to FRANCES M. WEED, of Cambridge, Mass.

DIED.

BATEMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, ELLA B., daughter of Benjamin and Louise H. Bateman, aged 17 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 147 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

BELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 19, Rear Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, United States Navy, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, officers of Navy and Army, are invited to attend his funeral from the Second Reformed Church, New-Brunswick, corner of George and Albany sts., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

BROWN.—At his residence in this City, of pneumonia, Friday, Feb. 19, 1875, aged 59, Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, D. D., Presiding Elder of the New-York District, New-York Conference.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, near 14th st., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. His brethren in the ministry are invited to meet in the lecture-room of the church on Monday, at 1:30 P. M.

BIAGGI.—ANTONIO BIAGGI, of Venice, Italy, 60 years of age, Feb. 19, at 7 o'clock A. M.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 East 45th st.

☞ English papers please copy.

DRAYTON.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1875, JOHN B. DRAYTON, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Academy st., Jersey City Heights.

HUGHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 19, of diphtheria, HERBERT FORSYTH, infant son of Samuel and Margaret West Hughan, aged 11 months and 8 days.

Funeral services at No. 328 Stuyvesant av., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

JANES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Feb. 18, 1875, LYDIA M. TAYLOR, wife of Wm. H. Janes and daughter of John and Maria Taylor.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 4th st., corner South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to call at the residence of her father, No. 142 Taylor st., until 1 o'clock on Monday.

JONES.—Suddenly, at Irvington, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 19, MARIA JONES.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Monday, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock.

KIGGINS.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Feb. 19, SARAH E. KIGGINS, aged 65 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACDONOUGH.—On Friday afternoon, JOHN MACDONOUGH, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also the members of Post Sumner, No. 24, G. A. R., and the employes of Station G, Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Timothy's Church, 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday at 1 P. M.

MORRELL.—Jan. 18, at Scarsdale, in the County of Westchester, JOHN MORRELL, son of the late William Morrell.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the homestead, in Scarsdale, on First Day, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. City friends will find carriages at Scarsdale railroad station on arrival of the 9:15 o'clock Sunday morning train from Grand Central Depot.

MOUNT.—At the Coleman House, Thursday evening, Feb. 18, GILBERT HENRY MOUNT, son of the late Alfred R. and Hanah B. Mount, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at Dr. Gallaudet's church, 1 P. M., Feb. 20. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NORTON.—At Yonkers, Feb. 18, 1875, GARRY B. NORTON, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at the First Methodist Church, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

PIERCE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, ELIZA M., wife of Lemuel Pierce, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, West Farms, N. Y., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M.

SCRIBNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1875, at 12 P. M., after a long and painful illness, HENRY C. SCRIBNER, only son of Abraham S. Scribner, deceased, aged 35 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 127 West 45th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Friday evening, 19th inst., at her late residence, No. 111 East 46th st., CATHARINE LOUISE LEDYARD, wife of Thomas Scott.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Milwaukee, Wis., and Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 18, MARY T. GROSS, wife Samuel S. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 64 Clinton place, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

SMITH.—At the residence of her uncle, Walter F. Parker, No. 124 East 36th st., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, of rheumatism of the heart, EMMA SMITH, aged 17 years.

Her remains will be taken to Long Island for interment.

THAYER.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday morning, Feb. 18, 1875, CHARLES B., only son of A. P. Thayer, aged 17 years, 5 months, 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Church of Intercession, corner 158th st. and Boulevard, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock. Train will leave 30th st. at 1 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—At Locust Valley, Long Island, on fifth day morning, second month, 18th, at the residence of her daughter, C. S. Lewis, HANNAH VALENTINE, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, at Matinecock, on first day morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Take 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 18, of diphtheria, JESSIE M., only daughter of John W. and Almira F. White, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No 139 Pacific st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

WILCOX.—In Madison, Conn., on the 10th inst., Col. JONATHAN S. WILCOX, in the 84th year of his age.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., KATIE F. JONES, grand-daughter of John F. Williams, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral services, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 3:30 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 371 West 55th st.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, ELIZABETH W., widow of the late John W. Whitlock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 231 East 31st st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

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NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, } NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1875. }

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF the Cincinnati will celebrate the 143d anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, at Delmonico's, 5th av. and 14th st., on Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1875, at 6 o'clock. Members of other State Societies who may be in the City are invited to be present.
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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. [illegible], 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
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SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

are told in the MARCH installment of Dr. HOLLAND'S Serial, "THE STORY OF SEVENOAKS." So great is the interest in this story that extra editions of every number of the Magazine, since the beginning in January, have been required. It bids fair to have a larger sale than any story published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

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THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT. By THEODORE MARTIN. With Portraits and Views. Volume I. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

It is certainly a curious coincidence that the *Greville Memoirs* should be so closely followed by the *Life of the Prince Consort.* One shows us royalty at its worst; the other displays it at its best. One exhibits Kings ruled by lust, yielding to indolence, and careless of the interests of their subjects; the other presents a Queen and her consort who illustrate in their private lives the highest domestic virtues, while they make everything bearing upon their own pleasure and comfort subordinate to the conscientious discharge of the high responsibilities resting upon them as the rulers of a great nation. Bitter anti-monarchists may rejoice in the weaknesses of George IV. and William IV., but those who have at heart the honor of humanity cannot fail to congratulate themselves that the humiliating lesson of the lives of those monarchs finds so recent and so complete a counterpoise in the lives of Queen Victoria and her consort. Possibly some future gossiper—perhaps Mr. Greville himself in the suppressed part of his *Memoirs*—may be able to gather up anecdotes or incidents which shall demonstrate that Prince Albert and the Queen possessed some of the weaknesses of a common humanity, but it is certain that no veil can ever be lifted which shall reveal such a host of skeletons as the most casual investigator of the careers of George and William is sure to encounter.

While this volume is ostensibly the life of the Prince Consort alone, it is in reality quite as much the life of Queen Victoria and a history of her reign. From the nature of the circumstances under which it was prepared, as well as from the fact that for more than a quarter of a century Prince Albert virtually shared with the Queen the responsibilities of conducting the affairs of the Government, it was inevitable that this should be the case; but this peculiarity renders the work none the less interesting, while it adds greatly to its value as a contribution to the political history of the time. The task which Mr. Theodore Martin was called on to perform in preparing this memoir, under the direction of the Queen, was evidently one of no little difficulty, because it was one of the greatest delicacy. Fortunately, however, he was not compelled to be false to his own literary integrity by glozing over any glaring vices or even any great defects in the character of his subject. In his admirable monograph upon Horace, lately published, Mr. Martin acquits the post of all suspicion of belonging to "the MacSycophant class, who cannot keep their back straight in the presence of a great man." There is very little in this volume which exposes Mr. Martin to such a charge as this. While anything like criticism was of course impossible, with the Queen constantly, so to speak, looking over his shoulder as he wrote, it is to his credit that the uniformly laudatory tone in which he writes of the Prince Consort, in only one or two instances, which it is hardly worth while to quote, sinks at all into sycophancy.

Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel—the future Albert, Prince Consort of England—was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and of his wife, Louise, daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. He was born at the Rosenau, a Summer residence of his father's about four miles from Coburg, on the 26th of August, 1819. His elder and only brother, Ernest, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born on the 21st of June in the previous year. The names of the young Princes, who were the only children of the marriage, were of traditional interest in the family, being those of the two sons of Frederick, Elector of Saxony, surnamed the Gentle, who were the founders of the Albertine and Ernestine branches into which the Saxon family has since their time been divided. Both the young Princes were remarkably precocious, but Albert seems to have been the favorite on account of his beauty, gentleness, and vivacity. Indeed, his beauty as a child is said to have been remarkable, and the tradition is well sustained by the steel engraving in this volume, which represents him at the age of four years. When he was two years of age the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, in writing to the the Duchess of Kent, says, "Little Alberinchen, with his large blue eyes and dimpled cheeks, is bewitching, forward, and quick as a weasel. He can already say everything. Ernest is not nearly as pretty, only his intelligent, brown eyes are very fine; but he is tall, active, and very clever for his age." Later still, (Aug. 11, 1821,) she writes: "The little fellow is the pendant to the pretty cousin, [the Princess Victoria,] very handsome, but too slight for a boy, lively, very funny, all good nature, and full of mischief." It was certainly a curious coincidence that the two lives which were destined to be blended should have been commenced at so nearly the same time. This "pretty cousin" Princess, now Queen Victoria, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, three months before the birth of Prince Albert. The same *accoucheuse* (Mme. Siebold) assisted on both occasions, and the Prince was baptized by the clergyman (Prof. Genzel) who had the year before officiated at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. We are told that from a very early age the Prince's thoughtfulness and love for knowledge were remarkable. He learned quickly and was always learning. His tutor states that he was always characterized "by an eager desire to do good and to assist others." The sweetness of his nature showed itself conspicuously during the attacks of illness to which he was subject up to the age of ten. His cousin, Count Mensdorff, characterizes him as a boy of "perfect moral purity, both in word and deed," a characteristic to which his admirable sweetness of disposition was mainly owing. Like all healthy, purely-minded boys, he was cheerful and joyous in his turn of thought, and in the way he looked at life and men. Combined with a keen sense of the ludicrous, he possessed a great talent for humorous imitation, which, however, he exercised in the kindliest way, never using the power to excite ridicule or contempt for its objects. His father and brother were both keen and enthusiastic sportsmen, but the Prince, though by no means indifferent to gaming, and an excellent shot, engaged in them then, as he did later in life, chiefly for the sake of exercise, for the pleasures of the scenery into which they carried him, and for the multitude of natural objects which they brought under his eye. These exercises were, unquestionably, an excellent tonic, along with his other out-door pursuits, for the habits of close and systematic study, which even in boyhood he prescribed for himself, and conscientiously carried out, with the definite object, as he expressed it in a letter to his father so early as July, 1830, of making himself "a good and useful man." Under this wholesome and well-regulated mixture of bodily with mental training, the delicacy of his childhood seems to have passed away, and he grew up into an active, cheerful, healthy boy. In 1835 the young Princes were both confirmed in the chapel of the palace at Coburg. During the preliminary public examination of the Princes, one of the answers of the hereditary Prince created a marked impression. When asked by the examiner whether he intended steadfastly to hold to the Evangelical Church, he did not confine himself to a simple "Yes!" but added, "I and my brother are firmly resolved ever to remain faithful to the acknowledged truth." The unity of heart and mind between the brothers which prompted this reply could not be more strikingly shown.

The untimely death of the Princess Charlotte and the death of both daughters of the Duke of Clarence, finally made it apparent that Victoria would succeed to the throne of England. The death of the Duke of Kent, eight months after the birth of the Princess, threw upon his brother-in-law, Prince Leopold, the care of his widow and child, and it was fortunate for them both that he approached these duties with a determination to discharge them conscientiously and unselfishly. So far was he from taking advantage of his position as virtual guardian of the Princess to force the union with his nephew, Prince Albert, that he carefully refrained from doing anything in the matter until he had advised with Baron Stockman. From the very first appearance of the Baron as negotiator we find him exhibiting all that care and caution which had always characterized him, and justifying to the fullest extent the unlimited confidence which had been placed in him by those who had been so fortunate as to make him their friend and adviser. He approached the important question of selecting a husband for the Princess with the evident determination to advise that course which should be the wisest and best for the future Queen, regardless of the personal interests and wishes of his royal patron. Very naturally the first candidate for the high honor whose claims and qualifications came under consideration was the one who had been honored by King Leopold's preference. After an opportunity to study the character of the Prince, he wrote: "Albert is a fine fellow, well grown for his age, with agreeable and valuable qualities; and who, if things go well, may in a few years turn out a strong, handsome man, of a kindly, simple, yet dignified demeanor. Externally, therefore, he possesses all that pleases the sex, and at all times and in all countries must please. It may prove, too, a lucky circumstance that even now he has something of an English look. But now the question is: How as to his mind? He is said to be circumspect, discreet, and even now cautious. But all this is not enough. He ought to have not merely great ability, but a right ambition, and a great force of will as well. To pursue for a lifetime a political career so arduous demands more than energy and inclination—it demands also that earnest frame of mind which is ready of its own accord to sacrifice mere pleasure to real usefulness. If he is not satisfied hereafter with the consciousness of having achieved one of the most influential positions in Europe, how often will he feel tempted to repent what he has undertaken? If he does not from the very outset accept it as a vocation of grave responsibility, on the efficient fulfillment of which his honor and happiness depend, there is small likelihood of his succeeding.'"

Further study satisfied Stockmar that the King was right in his judgment of the Prince, and that he would make Victoria a consort worthy in every respect of her, both as a woman and a Queen. A visit to England was arranged for Albert and Ernest with as little formality as possible, and under the strictest injunctions by Baron Stockmar that the possibility of an alliance should not be broached. The Princess was of course aware that it was the earnest desire of both the families that she might select Albert for her future husband. Feminine perversity might under ordinary circumstances revolt against any such dictation, or at least look upon the unconscious candidate for matrimonial honors with a severer critical eye. Whether Victoria's docility or Albert's personal and mental attractions brought about the result, there is no question that from their first acquaintance sprung a sincere liking on both sides, which speedily deepened into earnest affection. In the minds of all those immediately concerned, this virtually settled the question of the future union, but it was not until 1838 that King Leopold broached the matter formally to Prince Albert. During a visit which he made to Brussels with his brother in that year, the King told him of what was proposed, and of the necessary conditions. In a letter to Stockmar King Leopold writes:

"'I have had a long conversation with Albert,' King Leopold writes to Baron Stockmar, who was then in England, in the March of that year, 'and have put the whole case honestly and kindly before him. He looks at the question from its most elevated and honorable point of view. He considers that troubles are inseparable from all human positions, and that, therefore, if one must be subject to plagues and annoyances, it is better to be so for some great and worthy object than for trivial and paltry ends. I told him it would be necessary to postpone the marriage for a few years. * * * I find him very sensible on all these points. But he made one just remark. "I am ready," he said, "to submit to this delay, if I have only some certain assurance to go upon. But if, after waiting perhaps for three years, I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin all my prospects for the future."' In the same letter the King remarks of the Prince: 'If I am not very much mistaken, he possesses all the qualities required to fit him for the position which he will occupy in England. His understanding is sound, his apprehension clear and rapid, and his heart in the right place. He has great powers of observation, and possesses singular prudence, without anything about him that can be called cold or morose.'"

As soon as it became probable that the union would be arranged, Stockmar was called on to take charge of the education of Prince Albert. He pursued his studies under the general direction of the Baron, at Brussels and at Bonn, and made extended tours through Switzerland and Italy in his company. In 1839 he again visited England, in company with his brother Ernest, arriving at Windsor Castle on Oct. 10, and in a letter of that date the Queen wrote to her uncle, Leopold: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, very *fascinating.* The young men are very amiable, delightful companions, and I am very happy to have them here." Three or four days settled the matter, as far as the Queen was concerned, and scattered to the winds her half-formed purpose of postponing her marriage for three or four years. On Oct. 14 the Queen informed Lord Melbourne that her intentions were running in another direction, and on Oct. 15 she wrote as follows to Baron Stockmar, to whom she had very recently and emphatically expressed her resolution not to marry for some time:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15, 1839.

I *do* feel so guilty I know not how to begin my letter—but I think the news it will contain will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. * * * I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of *my* making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do. * * * Albert is very much attached to you.

Prince Albert on the day following announced the important intelligence to his friend Stockmar, and still later, (Nov. 6,) wrote him in reply to a letter of congratulation:

"Your prophecy is fulfilled. The climax has come upon us by surprise, before we could have expected it; and I now doubly regret that the last Summer, which I might have employed in many useful preparations, has been thrown away, in deference to the wishes of relations and the views of those who influenced the disposal of my life. * * *

"If, therefore, I prove a 'noble' Prince in the true sense of the word, as you call upon me to be, it will cost me less trouble to act wisely and prudently, and thence a richer harvest of blessings will follow on my acts.

"I will not let my courage fail. With firm resolution and true zeal on my part, I cannot fail to continue 'noble, manly, and princely' in all things. In regulating my actions, good advice is the one thing needful; and that you can give me better than any one, if you will only make up your mind to sacrifice your time to me, at least for the first year of my being here."

On Feb. 10, 1840, the happy couple were married in London. The three or four months of courtship proved brief enough, and demonstrated the fact that when Queens and Princes actually fall in love their hearts move just as do those of ordinary mortals. In the *Early Years of the Prince Consort,* by Gen. Grey, the Queen allowed such perfect freedom in the discussion of this happy period that it showed how tenderly her own heart has turned to the memory of her early love for consolation in her years of bereavement. Mr. Martin, evidently under the inspiration of the Queen, rehearses again all the particulars of this story, adding still other details. There is little doubt that most of the readers of this volume will linger longer over these chapters filled with quotations from the love letters of Victoria and Albert than they will over those portions which are devoted to accounts of political movements. It would be impossible to find a more truly happy marriage than this between Victoria and Albert. The embarrassments with which the Prince found himself surrounded from the outset were manifold and irritating. As he himself expressed it, he found that he was "only the husband, not the master, in the house." But the discretion and forbearance which happily were his strongest characteristics stood him in good stead, and spared him the mortification which one differently organized must have inevitably experienced when placed in such a position. The line of conduct which he had laid down for himself is most admirably expressed in a letter which he addressed ten years later to the Duke of Wellington, declining to entertain the offer of the command of the army. It was "to sink his own individual existence in that of his wife—to aim at no power by himself, or for himself—to shun all ostentation—to assume no separate responsibility before the public—to make his position entirely a part of hers—to fill up every gap which, as a woman, she would naturally leave in the exercise of her regal functions—continually and anxiously to watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any moment in any of the multifarious and difficult questions brought before her, political, or social, or personal"—to place all his time and powers at her command "as the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, her sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government, her private secretary, and permanent minister." During more than twenty years Prince Albert steadfastly pursued this line of conduct, and it is not strange that his unselfish devotion, which was made all the more complete because it sprang from deep and sincere affection, should have made him an essential part of the Queen's life, and that at his death she should have mourned him for years, as one who refused to be comforted.

Should the volumes yet to come be as frank and unreserved as is this in their statements regarding the progress of political events, American readers may anticipate their appearance with interest, as likely to shed some light upon the adverse influences brought secretly to bear upon the British Government during the rebellion, when the Prince Consort was our firm and steadfast friend.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Antiquities of Long Island.* New-York: J. W. Bouton.

—*Ten Years with Spiritual Mediums.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The American Cyclopædia.* Vol. X. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Reasonable Elocution.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Easy Lessons in Language.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*First Lessons in Numbers.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Songs of Joy.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Hearts and Hands.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*History of Charles the Fifth.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*History of the Christian Church.* Vols. V. and VI. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

—*Africa from Herodotus to Livingstone.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Days Near Rome.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

IMPRESSIONABLE NEGROES.

SINGULAR REVIVAL IN A SCHOOL-ROOM—STRANGE ACTIONS OF THE CONVERTS.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 15.

A weird and remarkable scene was witnessed in one of the schools for colored children in this city one day last week. The school is situated in the immediate vicinity of a church in which a great revival has been in progress for weeks, and a deep religious feeling permeates the colored community thereabout. Many of the pupils have become converts, and they devote themselves to the cause with the fervid enthusiasm of their race, never pausing to consider time or place. The converts concentrated their efforts upon a boy who had remained impervious to all solicitations and stiff-backed in his determination to travel the downward path if he wanted to. Suddenly one recess, the teacher was astonished and frightened by the sound of groaning coming from the direction of the unregenerate boy's desk. She went over to his side and inquired the nature of the attack that was giving him such acute pain. The poor fellow only rocked himself harder and groaned with increased vigor, and said nothing, when a girl, volunteering the information, whispered in an awe-struck tone:

"Misses, he's a mournin.'"

The teacher endeavored to quiet the boy, but he would not be quieted. The pious epidemic spread, and soon the children began to cluster around the "mournin'" one. The excitement increased, and the pupils commenced a series of contortions accompanied by gesticulations and groans. Then with one accord the assemblage burst out singing one of their favorite hymns. Headed by a big girl, they began perambulating the aisles in single file, keeping time to a melodious walk-around chant, and swaying their bodies with that peculiar undulating motion so familiar in plantation life in the sunny South.

The teacher was at a loss what step to take, whether it would be best to call in assistance or to let matters take their course. She was joined in a few moments by the teacher who presided over a school in an adjoining room. Her children, too, had caught the contagion, and from indications it seemed more than likely that she was fated to witness another scene similar to the one just described. A hurried consultation ensued, and it was decided that since the children were determined to have a prayer-meeting then and there, they should have one in proper form. Accordingly a minister, living a block or two away, was called in, and he took charge of the revival. The excitement began at 11 o'clock in the morning and was not subdued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Among the students in one of the rooms was a man some twenty-five or thirty years old, who was taking advantage of dull times to acquire the rudiments of an education. This man affected to sneer at the spiritual manifestations, and even ventured to chide his teacher for the passive part she had taken. When the rooms were emptied one into the other, he loftily declared his intention of pursuing his studies in the room vacated, a privilege that was willingly granted. Ere many minutes the devotees in the next room were thrown into a state of great consternation by a frightful noise, succeeded by a heavy fall which jarred the whole building. On opening the door the studious scoffer was seen groveling about on the floor, uttering the most abject prayers and generally conducting himself like one demented. He, too, was "a mournin'," and speedily joined the throng in the other apartment, and is now regarded as a most promising convert by his colored brethren.

To prevent a repetition of the scene, the teachers have found it necessary to make and rigidly enforce a rule forbidding the children to sing during recess or at any time about the building.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR BRADFORD'S DEFALCATION.

The case of Harriett G. Glover against the Mayor, &c., was up in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, on a motion made by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, on behalf of plaintiff, for an allowance on the amount of the judgment rendered in her favor against the City. The amount of the judgment was $24,892 12, and the suit arose out of the defalcation some years since of Robert B. Bradford, in his office of Public Administrator. The claim in this case was that through a combination between Bradford and one Arthur E. Bently, the money had been secured according to apparent forms of law. The whole defalcation of Bradford amounted to between one and two hundred thousand dollars, and at the time of its discovery he fled the City, and has ever since been absent. This case was sent to a Referee, and has been long in litigation, the evidence being exceedingly voluminous, and some portions of it having to be taken in England. The Referee found in favor of the plaintiff as above, and Judge Donohue now grants her an extra allowance of five per cent. on that amount.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

DON CARLOS AND HIS BASQUE ADHERENTS.

UNWISE GOVERNMENT TACTICS—THE BASQUE SOLDIERY—THE PROVINCIAL LIFE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LA STADULA, Province of Guipuzcoa, }
Sunday, Jan. 24, 1875. }

The people for whom Don Carlos is fighting in the north of Spain consist principally of the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces; and perhaps a more striking instance of the power of the Carlists in this part of the Peninsula cannot be found than the one conveyed by the fact that, to reach the capital of his country in safety, the young Prince who has recently been elected to the throne had to go round by sea from France instead of crossing the frontier line between the two countries.

THE GOVERNMENT TACTICS.

One of the greatest errors committed by the different Spanish Governments which have been in power during the last three years has been to despise their enemies to a certain extent, and, instead of making a determined attempt to crush Carlism by a decisive and well-organized movement, they have contented themselves with opposing its advance, rather than nipping it in the bud when the outbreak commenced. These attempts to hold the Carlists in check have been more or less successful, for while the Government troops guard the line of the Ebro at the time of writing, yet the Carlists have advanced in Catalonia, along the northern coast of Old Castile, and in the Basque Provinces and Navarre. For some months after the signal for the present Carlist rising was given by the Curé Santa Cruz, it was deemed not only unadvisable but unsafe for Don Carlos to place himself at the head of his troops, which at that time were far from being in a state of organization. In fact, the "Carlist Army," as it was called, consisted of a few scattered bands of guerrillas who were fighting quite as much for themselves as for the cause of Don Carlos, and, as an instance of the deplorable state of affairs in this part of Spain, we have before us the depredations committed by the notorious Santa Cruz and his band. Certainly, it is said that the genuine Carlists, under Lizeragua, tried to put a stop to the atrocities which this lawless band were committing, but it is nevertheless certain that the first men who took up arms for Don Carlos in the Basque Provinces were little better than outlaws, who professed allegiance to the Carlist cause for the purpose of using it as a cloak under the shelter of which they could commit all kinds of depredations. If the Government had struck a blow at the fountain head of the stream of Carlist sympathy, which was at this time running through the Basque Provinces and Navarre, the probability is that it would have been crushed. The opportunity, however, was neglected, and when Don Carlos placed himself at the head of his volunteers in July, 1873, he gave the signal for many officers, discontented with the state of affairs in Spain, to join the Carlist cause and fight for "Dios, Patria, y Rey."

THE BASQUE SOLDIERY.

So far as the soldiers raised in the Basque Provinces were concerned, they were fighting much more for their own rights than for the cause of Don Carlos. Their language and nationality is totally different from that of Spain proper, and they have never lost an opportunity of showing their desire to be independent of each other in general, but particularly of other parts of Spain. These highlanders, born in a country admirably suited for guerrilla warfare, and accustomed to carry fire-arms from their youth, have always been ready to fight for their independence. If you ask them what they are fighting for, they will tell you, in the first place, for Don Carlos, upon whom they look as their King and the head of their Church; and secondly, they say that they are fighting for their *fueros,* or national rights. It was the impolitic act of Castañon, after the death of Ferdinand VII., that threw the Basques heart and soul into the cause of Don Carlos, the uncle of "Carlos VII.," who is now leading them. It was in 1526 that these *fueros* were first classified and universally recognized throughout the Basque Provinces, having been drawn up by a native commission appointed by Charles V. One of their leading features is complete parochial isolation and monopoly, so that each district is in many respects a little State in itself—treating its neighbors with suspicion at all times, and occasionally breaking out into hostilities when any advantage is to be gained by so doing. No produce is to be purchased outside of a district until all that can be raised at home has been consumed, so that it is not an infrequent thing to find the price of some particular article of food in one district double that which is asked for it in an adjoining *partido.* It so happens that most parts of the Basque Provinces are sufficiently fertile to provide for the wants of the inhabitants, and it is only when some unexpected famine, consequent upon a drought, takes place that the ill effect of these strange laws are felt by the inhabitants.

RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCE.

It is generally supposed throughout Europe that Spain is a priest-ridden country, but a strange anomally is presented in the Basque Provinces by the religious independence secured by the *fueros,* for the episcopal office is unknown, and the parish priest is exempt from all diocesan control. His stipend is not a fixed one, and his means of subsistence depend entirely upon the votive offerings of his congregation. Each battalion in the Carlist Army has its priest, and whatever may be said of the undue influence they exercise over the rank and file of the army, I can at least bear testimony that they are no cowards, being ever in the front ranks of the army when an engagement is taking place. A peculiar instance of the exemption from injury which the Carlist clergy seem to think they hold was given us at the battery of St. Marcial during the bombardment of Irun. I was up there on several occasions while the battery was under fire of the guns of the Republican fort, Mendivil. An old priest was walking about among the soldiers, giving them a huge crucifix, which they kissed devoutly. Standing on the ramparts, armed with a field-glass, was an officer whose business it was to give warning immediately a shell was fired at the battery. He could see the smoke from the gun at least half a minute before the shell arrived at its destination. The moment he gave warning the soldiers, and, you may take it for granted, your correspondent also, sheltered themselves behind the gabions, but the priest remained standing in the centre of the battery, paying no attention whatever to the missile. Another feature particularly noticeable in the budget of *fueros* is the law which relates to taxes, the amount of which is determined by popularly-elected representatives, and is called a gift (donation) instead of being considered a tribute, as it is in other parts of Spain.

DON CARLOS' SUCCESS.

One of the difficulties which Don Carlos has had to combat in these provinces is the fact that, acting up to the principle of their *fueros,* the Basques cannot be compelled to serve out of their own provinces, in which each district raises its own militia and volunteers. We can desire no better proof that Don Carlos has successfully overcome this difficulty than that which has been afforded us during the last few months, when the Carlists raised in Alava or Biscaya have gone into Guipuzcoa to fight against the Republican troops quite as readily as the Guipuzcoans have gone into Navarre. Telegrams, having their origin in Madrid, are constantly circulated, with the object of throwing handsful of mud at the Carlist cause, trusting that some portion of it may stick. Thus it is that under date of Jan. 19 we are informed that "the Carlists in the neighborhood of Irun have gone into Navarre, but those in Guipuzcoa refuse to leave that province." This telegram is not only inaccurate, but ridiculous; and it is surprising that leading public journals should have published it, when a glance at the map of Spain would have shown them that the telegram contradicts itself. In the first place, Irun is in the Province of Guipuzcoa, so that if "the Carlists in Guipuzcoa" had "refused to leave that province" they would have remained in "the neighborhood of Irun." In the second place the telegram is nothing more or less than a lie, for the day before its date two battalions of Navarrese reinforced the Guipuzcoans round Irun, with the object of attacking Hernani, and afterward Irun, if Loma's troops should have been sent by sea to Santander. There are only three Basque Provinces, namely, Guipuzcoa, Biscaya, and Alava, covering an area of about 840 square leagues. As I said before, Irun is in the first-named province, the frontier line of Biscaya being at least twenty-five miles distant, while that of Alava is much farther, so that no Basque Province other than Guipuzcoa is "in the neighborhood of Irun."

BASQUE OCCUPATIONS.

The chief occupations of the Basques along the sea-coast, when they are not engaged in fighting, consist of commerce and fishing, while those who live inland devote themselves to pastoral and agricultural pursuits. The country is rich in mines, which are worked not only by the natives, but by foreign capitalists. The cultivation of the land is carried on in a very primitive style, and if asked why he does not take advantage of modern improvements as applied to agricultural implements, the Basque will tell you that the mattack or *laya,* a two-pronged fork which does duty for spade, rake or plow, as the occasion may require, was quite good enough for his father before him, and he sees no reason for a change so long as he can raise enough on his little farm—seldom exceeding three or four acres—to keep himself and his wife and family during the Winter. Men, women, and children alike work in the fields, and as the land is very productive in this part of Spain, their labor is by no means hard. A Basque peasant does not indulge in luxuries, and can live very well indeed on a real (five cents) a day, wine included. The English mining company here have the greatest difficulty in getting their men to work during the Winter months, as they can always put by enough out of their wages in the Summer to last them during the three months of cold, wet, and rainy weather which we are now experiencing. It is only the fear that they will be enlisted by the Carlists which has kept them up to the mark this Winter, as they know that an idle man found in any of these provinces is immediately pounced upon for a soldier.

BASQUE HOSPITALITY.

Upon the whole, a traveler in the Basque Provinces is well received by the people, who are always ready to share their homely fare with the stranger, and to offer him a night's lodging if he should need it. Their ideas of hospitality, however, are somewhat strange. Upon entering a house a visitor is at once welcomed by the occupants, and told to consider himself a member of the family as long as he chooses to remain under their roof, but if he should suffer from bashfulness, and desire any pressing to partake of the midday or evening meal, as the case may be, he will probably leave the house more hungry than when he entered it, for after once telling his visitor to "make himself at home," the Basque considers he has done all that is necessary, and it is the fault of the guest if he does not occupy the best place near the fire and the most comfortable seat at table. Perhaps the worst part of the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces is their language. After three months' constant intercourse with them, I have never met a foreigner who had not been born on the French frontier who could master it. The difficulty of understanding it is only equaled by its strange enunciation, and there is an Andalusian joke which says that the Basques write "Solomon" and pronounce it "Nebuchadnezzar." According to an authority, Adam used to speak Basque, which he learned from the angels, and the Basques themselves assert that it is the language now spoken in heaven. This was told me the other day by my landlady with the greatest gravity possible, and I very much shocked her by remarking that in the event of her information being correct, and it being a *sine qua non* that the language should be learned before leaving this "terrestrial sphere," there was but little chance of paradise being crowded. Angelic or not, the language is so hard to learn that Satan—who is by no means a dunce, and who is said to have lived for seven years near Bilboa—could understand only half a dozen words.

NEWS FROM THE ROYALISTS.

Latest intelligence from the other side leads to the conclusion that the new King of Spain, or rather his "bear leaders," intend fighting Don Carlos with his own weapons, by favoring the clergy, and it is probable that before many days the Basques will be offered their *fueros* if they submit to the reigning power. They are not likely to accept the offer, however, for too much blood has been spilled to warrant the Basques in kissing the rod which has chastized them; and even without taking this fact into consideration, they have but little faith in the stability of the existing Government, and believe that the permission accorded to them to enjoy their national rights undisturbed would have but a brief existence. Apart from this, Don Carlos has made such a strong impression upon the population of the Basque Provinces that they are ready to stand by him to the death or participate in his victory. As mentioned before, a determined attack upon Carlism in the Basque Provinces and Navarre during its infancy might have resulted in its extermination; but, the opportunity having been lost, it will be found about as difficult to drive the Carlists out of their strongholds in these provinces as it would be to clear mosquitoes out of a mangrove swamp.

LATEST ADVICES.

HENDAYE, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

P. S.—Since writing the above I find that King Alfonso XII. has issued a proclamation inviting his "brothers," the Basques, to "come into his arms" and enjoy their *fueros* without let or hindrance. This brotherly love does not seem to be reciprocated by the Guipuzcoans at any rate, for they put an end to the existence of a poor wretch of an Alfonsist whom they captured last night in a very summary manner. In addition to other little "unpleasantnesses" which have occurred between the contending armies, a proclamation has been made by the new Government to the effect that in view of the fact that railway employes have been shot by the Carlists, every Carlist soldier found in arms in the vicinity of a line of railway will be put to death without trial. This has greatly enraged the Carlists, and if the object of the Government is to insure the death of every prisoner the Carlists hold, they are going the right way to work to accomplish this end. Hendaye was *en fête* yesterday, which was the first day of the annual fair which is held here. The proceedings were kept up in the plaza until a late hour at night, and many Alfonsist soldiers from Irun and Fontarabia were present. Among the number was a Corporal in the African regiment stationed at Irun, and late at night he crossed the railway bridge in company with a companion, with the intention of making his way to his quarters at Irun. These men were unarmed, as they are not allowed to wear their arms on the French side of the Bidassoa. After passing the head of the bridge they had to go very near to a house which, under cover of the darkness, the Carlists make their advanced post at night, and fire away at the Government outpost on the bridge. In attempting to do this they were captured by the Carlists, and the Corporal was shot, the other soldier being detained as a prisoner. The Carlists retired from the house before day-break, and early in the morning the Government troops stationed at the bridge found the naked body of their comrade, riddled with bullets to an extent which makes them assert that he was made prisoner, and afterward shot in cold blood. I have seen too much of the outrages committed by both sides during this war to feel inclined to contradict this statement. The worst of the business is, that the Government troops are sure to retaliate, and thus it is that one outrage leads to many. The outrages committed by both sides are so numerous that I would not have alluded to this affair if it had not been for the fact that I saw the soldier in Hendaye yesterday night, and have seen his dead body this morning.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED IN SELECTING THE TEAM—SCORES OF THE WINNING TEAM LAST YEAR.

The joint committees of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Col. George W. Wingate, the President, in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the American team to shoot the international match at Dublin, Ireland, 1875, consist of a Captain and nine men, who shall be selected from native-born citizens of the United States, as follows:

First—The standing of competitors shall be determined from four consecutive scores of forty-five shots each, each score made in a single day, (without sighting shots,) consisting of fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Second—The members of the American team of 1874 shall be allowed to stand upon the four scores made in their four last competitions at Creedmoor in 1874, ending with the Bennett match, provided they signify their election so to do in writing to the Secretary of this committee on or before the 1st of April, 1875. Third—All other competitors shall be required to shoot in four competitions at times to be hereafter designated. The nine competitors, including the members of the team of 1874, standing upon their scores who show the highest aggregate in their four scores thus made, or upon which they stood as above provided, shall constitute the team for 1875, and be given their rank thereon respectively according to their scores, subject, however, to the following provision, viz., that such members of the team of 1874 as do not receive a place upon the team of 1875, under the foregoing rules, shall be allowed to challenge an equal number of the said team of nine as above selected, commencing with the ninth man, to two competitions, to be shot under the direction of this committee, and the victors in these two competitions shall be members of the team. Fourth—Should any vacancy or vacancies occur in the team as thus selected before the day of sailing, it or they shall be filled by placing therein the competitor or competitors whose score or scores are next in order of merit, as shown at the end of the four competitions above provided. Fifth—The Captain shall be chosen by a majority vote of the nine men constituting the team, as soon as practicable after their selection, in accordance with the conditions herein provided.

Resolved, That this committee elect as Superintendent of Firing, a practical rifleman, who shall act as Captain of the team until the Captain is elected.

Resolved, That the team of 1875 shall be required to engage in such private practice on the range as this committee may direct.

The four highest scores of the American team referred to in the foregoing resolutions were as follows:

	Scores.				Total.
Henry Fulton	159	168	171	158	656
John Bodine	156	158	158	152	624
H. A. Gildersleeve	153	154	155	143	605
T. A. Dakin	142	158	139	147	586
G. W. Yale	142	150	162	127	581
L. L. Hepburn	133	156	149	142	580

On motion of Col. Gildersleeve, a committee of three, consisting of Col. Gildersleeve, A. Alford, and Gen. Woodward, was appointed to select the line of steamers for the conveyance of the team to Liverpool. A communication was received from Mr. J. H. Bird, stating that he had disposed of 100 tickets for the amateur entertainment to be given for the benefit of the team. It was resolved to decline the challenge issued to the American team by the Ontario Rifle Club, on the grounds that the committee was appointed for a specific object—the contest with the Irish Rifle Club. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE FASHIONS.

PARISIAN CONCEPTIONS AND DESIGNS.

At the present period women of all ages dress alike, and thus commit a great mistake. Bright flowers do not accord with wrinkles, and in endeavoring to make one's self appear much younger the contrary effect is generally produced. Formerly aged ladies enveloped themselves in handsome lace barbes, which concealed skillfully the marks of age. Those days, however, are past, and we must be content to have the same style for wearers of all ages. Many of the newest toilets are quite plain in respect of flounces and puffings, but the materials of which they are composed, and the embroideries and bead trimmings which cover them, make them costly and quite as unsuitable as the former style. The rage for embroideries of all kinds is incredible. We have seen black tulle magnificently worked in flat garlands of flowers with straw-colored silk, and having a very pretty effect; white tulle worked with silver and blue beads, forming bunches of flowers, and blue, gray, and pearl-colored tulle, covered with gold and silver beads and spangles, with laces to match. We have noticed many charming Parisian styles in which flowers always predominate; among other notable sights was the front of a skirt altogether worked with flowers and covered with tulle. The skirts were draped with gauze scarfs in all colors; these were twisted around the skirts and supported by garlands of flowers; then there were shawls of lace or Spanish tulle worked with white beads, and tied at the back, with the ends falling over the skirt and fastened with bunches or sprays of flowers. The flowers most in vogue at present are daisies, pinks, and sweet peas, with dark, brilliant leaves; the last named have a charming effect on pink. Saffrons, tulips, and cuckoos are also much in favor; they are mingled with double loops of ribbon in two different colors, either dark green and pink, yellow and lilac, red and gray, or form other combinations. Feathers are also much worn on evening dresses and have been improved by being covered with sparks of silver, gilt, and diamonds.

The combination of pink and gray faille forms a beautiful evening dress. The skirt is divided into two parts; the front is of pink faille and entirely shirred lengthwise with a ruching at the sides; the remainder of the skirt is of gray faille and terminates at the back in a deep flounce, which forms the train. The low-necked waist is of gray faille; it has a long basque which is fastened to the side pieces, which are very long, falling in flaps and joined at the back; the skirt is drawn through these flaps and forms the puff. The flaps are bordered with bands of pink faille; the outside bordering has, in addition, a grelot fringe. The low neck of the corsage in the inside has a ruching of white crêpe lisse, and on the outside the ruching is of gray crêpe lisse. A bertha, cut in two points at the back and front, bordered with pink bands, completes this beautiful dress.

A ball dress is becoming to many persons when it is made in a cuirass of satin worked with white beads; a shaded fringe trims the bottom. A gauze fichu is placed over the shoulders, leaving the front of the neck low, as though the cuirass were cut out in a square. A piece of gauze is placed at the back and draped up by a plaited scarf, which is tied at the side. The train is of faille, and is not trimmed; the entire front of the skirt is of plaited gauze, and each side has a trimming alternating ribbon with gauze, this trimming graduating, and being wide at the bottom and quite narrow at the top.

Another beautiful style is describable as follows: The front of the skirt is of light pink taffetas, covered with puffings of pink tulle, and headed with wild roses and brown leaves. At the bottom is a plaited tulle flounce. The apron is very short, and made of light-blue velvet; the bottom is trimmed with five rows of white jet beads; from these depends a beaded fringe; this apron is draped up at the side of the royal skirt. The skirt itself is of light blue velvet, falls in a very long train, and is sewed to the waist in a large flat plait, with several smaller ones on each side. The royal skirt is trimmed at the sides with quite a large puffing of pink tulle, half of which is fastened down by wild roses and leaves, while the other half is covered with white beaded lace. At the side of this toilet is a long spray of wild roses, intermixed with loops and ends of light pink ribbon falling over the hips. The corsage is low in the neck, with short sleeves, and is ornamented with a bertha of puffed pink tulle, worked with white beads, and bordered with a piece of white lace also worked. Loops and ends intermixed with wild roses form the epaulets.

A visiting dress may be made of black faille. The long train skirt is mounted in a bulgare plait and trimmed up the sides with lace extending to the waist and placed on in shell shape. The apron has diagonal plaits all the way up, with lengthwise bands of beaded galloon. Loops of sash ribbon form the puffing at the back. The paletot is half tight-fitting; in front it is in mantle form; it is made of black matelassé and bordered with blue fox, and is fastened in front with satin and faille loops; the large sicilienne sleeves are plaited at the top and bordered with fur.

A rich reception dress may be made of matelassé and faille. The train is trimmed from the waist down with narrow flounces alternating in two shades, one light and the other dark. The apron is of matelassé; on each side is a shell-shaped trimming in the two shades. The cuirass is of matelassé, and has a double standing ruffle; four bows of faille are placed up the front of the cuirass. The sleeves are in a light shade of faille and shirred lengthwise; at the wrist there is a faille cuff in the darker shade, corded with light faille.

A becoming visiting dress may be made after this fashion: The casaque is made of cachemire, and is pointed out at the bottom and trimmed with feathers; there is a faille collar placed quite low on the waist; rather above this a cording of faille is taken in the same shape; around the neck it is trimmed with feathers. The sleeves are tight-fitting, and trimmed up the outside with two lengthwise bands of faille, between which are placed narrow diagonal bands; where this trimming ends, that is to say, not quite at the bottom of the sleeve, is a trimming of feathers in points to match the bottom of the casaque. The skirt is of cachemire, trimmed back and front with feather trimming put on in points; the sides, about one-third up, have six small ruffles, and at the side of these is a small shell-shaped drapery. Two large draperies are taken across the skirt and fastened at the sides with large bows and ends.

A suitable dress for a miss may be made of dark blue velvet. It is in princess form, and is very high in the neck; at the bottom of the skirt is a plaited flounce made of faille of the same color as the velvet; it is surmounted with a bias band of the same material. The pélerine is of velvet with a Watteau plait in the middle of the back; it has a band of matelassé of the same color around it, and a plaited faille ruffle. The collar is of matelassé, and trimmed with a narrow plaiting of faille. A gray felt hat is appropriate with this costume, and should be trimmed with a scarf of blue surah tied in a bow at the side; with the bow is a bird's wing.

A stylish suit for a miss about twelve years of age may be made of English velvet. The upper garment is in blouse form, and trimmed down the front with a wide bias band of faille. The bottom of the blouse, as also the sleeves and neck, is trimmed with a band of fox. The sleeves are of velvet, and on the outside are placed crosswise bands of velvet corded with faille, which extend to the shoulder. The skirt is of velvet, and finished at the bottom with a deep bias band of faille.

A suit for a little boy about six years of age is made of cloth. It is composed of a Russian skirt with large flat plait. Over the back of the skirt hangs a scarlet scarf, fringed; this also may be of the same color of the cloth. The coat is half tight-fitting, and trimmed with bias bands of faille in the same color, with fancy buttons; it has a large sailor's collar. A black felt hat, trimmed with galloon and a bird's wing, should accompany the suit.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKETS CHECKED.

During the past week the detectives at the Central Office have arrested John Guerin, Jerry Daley, Patrick Sheridan, Thomas Brice, John Leary, Frank Agnew, and John Cadney, youths ranging from fifteen to seventeen years of age, who have for months past infested the terminus of the Third and Fourth Avenue Railroads at Broadway and Ann streets, stealing small sums of money from the change pockets of the passengers waiting for the cars. Two of those arrested were discharged for want of evidence, but the others were held for trial.

A FRENCH LITTERATEUR.

THE LATE PAUL FOUCHER.

HIS CAREER AS A WRITER—AN INDUSTRIOUS JOURNALIST—FUNERAL CEREMONIES—APROPOS ANECDOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.

M. Paul Henri Foucher, one of the most promising figures in Parisian journalism, died very suddenly on Sunday afternoon. He had just corrected his proofs sent in from the *Presse,* in which journal he wrote the theatrical criticisms, when taken with sharp pains in the stomach, and in a few hours he was dead. He was troubled with hernia, and the inflammation of the intestines was caused by its strangulation. M. Foucher was the brother-in-law of Victor Hugo, the poet. He was born in 1810, and in early life was a minor employe in one of the Government bureaus. He worked at his desk until Victor Hugo married his sister, when the spirit of romanticism was aroused in him, and he began to practice with his pen. At first he was not successful. One day he called upon Soumet, the poet, who asked him if he had read the "Amy Robsart" of his brother-in-law? "If you have not read it," continued Soumet, "there are some fine scenes in it." Paul Foucher asked Hugo for the piece, and found the latter preparing to burn it; but he consented to let his brother-in-law remodel it to his mind, and it was brought out over the signatures of Victor Hugo and Paul Foucher. "Amy Robsart" was not a success, but it brought the younger man into note. He obtained employment upon one of the journals, and in 1839 brought out a play of his own, entitled "Yseult Raimbaud." It was sharply criticised by the *classiques,* as the opponents of the romantic school were called, but all agreed that there was talent and vigor in it. From that time the author's success was assured. Paul Foucher had a lively imagination and a great facility for work. In rapid succession he brought out his "Saynètes," "La Misère dans l'Amour," "Les Passions dans le Monde," &c. Few literary men have been so active, or made so good a use of their time. He also published in book form many of his collected criticisms and "Chroniques de Paris."

For a number of years Paul Foucher has devoted himself almost exclusively to criticism and to newspaper work. He wrote the theatrical in the *Opinion Nationale,* in the *France,* and latterly in the *Presse.* He was always seen at the theatres, frequently showing himself at three or four during the evening, and never missing a first representation. After Jules Janin he was the critic who was most respected and feared. For a very long period, also, M. Foucher has been the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge,* and his letters were very remarkable. They were full of life and spirit, and also full of information. Having a cab at his disposal at all hours, he was able to make the rounds of the newspaper offices every afternoon in the pursuit of news, and he was well received in all. Although a Republican, he was on friendly terms with all his colleagues, whatever might be their political opinions, and for the simple reason that he never spoke ill of persons. He was bitter upon principles and errors of all sorts, but always courteous and polite, and always kindly disposed to his adversaries. Every day he was seen at the Ministry of the Interior, to pick up the few scraps of information to be gathered there, and then he hurried off to the newspaper offices, coming round by Tortoni's at the "hour for absinthe," to see the journalists there; then hurrying home to dash off his daily *courrier.* Having a carriage at his door, he could write up to 6:50, while the rest of us have up to 5:30 only, at which time he himself went with his letter to the Northern station. He would never trust it to a messenger. The evening was spent at the theatres, and the next morning he was at his desk before the twilight had fairly disappeared. Owing to this incessant labor, he accomplished his work upon two or three journals, and has, I believe, left his family in comfortable circumstances.

The funeral of Foucher took place yesterday, and was attended by all the leading journalists of Paris. The body was taken from the writer's house, No. 6 Rue Geoffroy Marie, to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse. Victor Hugo followed the hearse on foot, and with his head uncovered. There was a religious service, and the poet entered the church, kneeled with the rest, and even sprinkled himself with holy water, a fact which scandalized the "pures." Vacquerie and Meurice, of the *Rappel,* would not enter the church, but stood outside during the service, and they omit all mention of it in the report of this morning. Victor Hugo marched on foot until he came to the rising ground of the Boulevard St. Michel, where he entered one of the mourning coaches. This was partly due, perhaps, to a disposition shown by the crowds of the *Quartier Latin,* to cheer the author of "Notre-Dame De Paris." Two speeches were made over the grave, one by M. Dugué, in place of Camille Doucet; the other by Tony Révillon, in the name of the "Société des Gens de Lettres."

I may add a few explanatory details regarding this curious person. At one time Paul Foucher edited a small review of some 200 pages, which he called the *Psyché,* in which the lyrical influence of Victor Hugo was clearly visible. It died for want of support. One of the bizarre things about Paul Foucher was his handwriting. He wrote worse even than Ponson du Terrail, for whom special printers had to be hired by the journal employing him. In the case of Foucher, a special copyist was employed for the so-called "Foucher translations." He was extremely near-sighted, even more so than Sarcey, and this defect has been a standing joke here for years. *Myope comme Paul Foucher* is a very common simile. Auguste Villemot was formerly one of his most ardent persecutors on account of this defect, and devoted several of his chronicles to the topic. I will give a specimen of these pleasantries, apropos of an overcoat lost by Foucher at the ball of Ve'ly-Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador. When ready to go, Foucher searched all his pockets for the number of his overcoat, and failing to find it, he wandered about until he found a Turk. Taking him to the cloak-room, he told the story of his loss.

"This gentleman is Paul Foucher," said the Turk; "he has lost his number, but is well known; give him his coat."

The servant could not find the coat, and declared that he could not without a number. Foucher waited a half hour, then recruited another Turk, a great deal more decorated than the first.

"This gentleman is Paul Foucher," he said in the cloak-room; "he has lost his number, but his honorability is well known; give him his coat."

"*Voyens!*" said Foucher, after waiting a quarter of an hour, "you have heard the Grand Vizier; give me my coat."

The same reply. About four o'clock Foucher recruited another Turk, covered with orders, an Effendi *quelconque,* who went with him to the cloak-room.

"This gentleman is Paul Foucher; he has lost his number," &c.

"By order of the Sultan, give me my coat," cried Foucher, after a long delay.

"You are a regular nightmare," replied the servant, "you had better sit down and wait."

Daylight and Villemot found him sitting in the cloak-room.

"Charming fête," said Villemot.

"Delicious," replied Foucher; "a little disorder in the cloak-room, but I shall get my coat presently."

But Paul Foucher went home without his coat, and found that he had left it at home by *distraction,* which explained why he had lost his number. Another story represents him trying to enter a tobacconist shop, which have red lanterns, and chasing an omnibus down the boulevards on account of its red light. Hundreds of such things were told of Foucher, who took them all amiably and kindly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

00 Western Union.. 71½
000 do.......... 71⅝
100 do.......b3. 71¾
00 do.........c. 71⅝
00 do.......... 71⅝
00 do.......... 71¾
00 do.......... 71⅞
00 do.......... 71¾
00 do.......s3. 71⅝
00 Pacific Mail...... 31⅞
000 do.......... 31¾
00 do.......s3. 31¾
00 do.......... 31⅞
00 do.......b3. 32
00 do.......... 32
00 do.......... 32⅛
00 do.......... 32
00 do.......... 31⅞
00 Lake Shore....... 73¾
200 do.......... 73⅞
00 do.......s3. 73⅞
00 do.......b3. 74
000 do.......... 74⅛
100 do.......... 74
00 do.........c. 74
00 Union Pacific.... 39¾
00 do.......... 39⅝
00 do.........c. 39¾
00 do.......... 39¾
00 do.......... 39⅝
00 do.......... 39¾
300 Rock Island.....103⅝
800 Erie Railway..... 27¾
600 North-western... 42¾
300 do.......... 42⅞
100 do.......s5. 42⅞
300 do.......... 43⅛
200 do.......b3. 43¼
1100 do.......... 43⅜
300 do.........c. 43¼
500 do.......... 43¼
400 do.......s3. 43⅛
700 do.......... 43⅛
100 N. W. Preferred.. 55¼
300 Tol. and Wab.... 10⅜
100 do.......s3. 10¼
900 do.......... 10⅜
100 do.......b3. 10½
100 do.......... 10½
300 Ohio and Miss... 24⅛
200 do.......... 24¼
500 do.......... 24⅜
600 do.......... 24⅛
300 do.......... 24⅝
600 do.......... 24¾
300 do.......... 24⅝
500 do.......... 24½
00 St. Paul.......... 34½
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 44¼
50 C., C. & I. C...... 6¼
100 do.........c. 6⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., 1862.....116½
500 do.......116⅝
8,000 U.S. 5-20s, R., '62, ...12.116⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., 1868....b. c.119¾
$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........114⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........12.114⅛
4,000 do b.c.114
10,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.114⅞
1,000 do......b.c.114¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.119¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds. 97
8,000 Tenn. 6s.n., ex coup.......b.c. 46
4,000 C.B.&Q.Cn.7s.102
7,000 Ch.&N.W.Con. 90
8,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 81⅜
5,000 Del.,L.&W.Con.110
8,000 Mor. &Es. 1st.113½
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.105
1,000 C.Falls & M.1st. 83½
5,000 Lake S.2dcon.c 91½
10,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83. 99
2,000 N.Y.C. 7s, 76.100
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 84
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110¾
2,000 Alt. & T.H.In. 77
4,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 96¼
5,000 do.....b.c. 96⅛
3,000 Cen. P. 1st, S. J. branch... 85¾
1,000 Cen P. 1st, C. & O branch... 84½
8,000 U. Pacific 1st. 93⅜
2,000 U. Pac. S. F... 86¼
2,000 do......... 86⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s.L.G.c. 94⅜
2,000 Tol., & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 59¾
4,000 Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F......104¼
8,000 Clev & P. 4th. 96
7,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 53½
5,000 do....... 54
4,000 Del. & H. Reg. bds., '84......106
1,000 Canada S. 1st coup. on...... 60
8,000 C.,C. & I.C.2d. 20
12 B'k State of N. Y.114
100 P. M.S. S. Co..b.c. 32
00 do......... 31⅞
00 do......... 32
00 do.......b3. 32
00 do.........c. 32
00 do......... 31⅞
200 do......... 32
20 Del. & H. C...b. c.113
100 West. U. T....b. c. 71⅝
1000 do......... 71¾
25 do......... 72
800 do......... 71¾
00 do......... 71⅞
28 do......... 71⅝
100 do.......b3. 72
1600 do......... 71⅞
100 do.........c. 71⅞
1200 do.......s3. 71⅞
700 do.......s3. 71¾
1000 do.......b3. 71⅞
1700 do.......s3. 71¾
500 do......s60. 71
100 do.......s5. 71⅞
1200 do.......b3. 72
00 do......... 72
1600 do......... 72⅛
00 do.......b3. 72⅛
200 Quick. M. Co.b.c. 34¾
100 Adams Ex........100½
100 do......b.c.100½
10 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.101
200 Clev. & P. Gt'd... 90¼
16 do......b.c. 90¾
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 27¾
100 do......... 27⅝
100 do.......s3. 27¾
25 Ill. Cen........b.c.101
100 Mich. Cen.b.c.s3. 74⅛
1200 L. S.& M. So.b.c. 74⅛
100 do.........c. 74⅛
1250 do......... 74
100 do.........c. 74
200 do.......b3. 74
25 do......... 73⅞
100 do......... 74⅛
400 do......... 74
100 do.......s3. 74
700 Union Pac....b.c. 39¾
300 do.......b3. 39¾
100 do.......s3. 39¾
1000 do......... 39⅝
200 do.......s3. 39½
100 do.........c. 39⅝
10 N. J. Cen.....b.c.108
100 Ch. & N.W.b.c.b3. 43⅛
300 do......... 43¼
900 do......... 43⅜
400 do......... 43¼
200 do......... 43⅛
200 do.......s3. 43
100 do......... 43⅛
600 do......... 43¼
100 Ch. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 55¼
85 do......... 55½
100 do......... 55¼
15 do......... 55
100 do......... 55½
200 do......... 55¾
100 Chic. & R. I....b.c. 103⅝
100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 34⅝
400 do......... 34¾
500 do.......b3. 34¾
100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 10¾
25 Del., L., W....b.c.109¾
200 do.........109½
50 New-Jersey R....131½
114 Warren R........ 93
10 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 97⅛
500 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 19¾
100 do......... 20
50 H. & St.Jo. Pf.b.c. 27½
200 Atlan. & P.Pf.b.c. 13
900 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24¾
300 do.......s3. 24¾
200 do......... 24⅞
300 do......... 24¾
100 do.......s3. 24⅝
100 do......... 24⅝
1400 do......... 24½
1100 do......... 24⅝
100 do.......b3. 24½
100 do......... 24⅝
200 C., C. & I. C.b.c.c. 6¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 N. J. Cen. Conv.107¼
300 Quicksilver...... 35
100 U. S. Express.... 59
200 Mariposa L. & M. 5½
25 N. Y. C. & Hud..101⅝
800 Western Un..s4. 72⅛
00 do.......b3. 72¼
00 do.......s3. 72⅛
600 do......... 72⅛
100 do.......b3. 72¼
00 do.......s4. 72
00 do.......b3. 72⅛
200 do......... 72⅛
00 do.......b3. 72¼
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 32⅛
600 do......... 32¼
100 do.........c. 32¼
600 do.......s3. 32⅛
1000 do......... 32
200 Union Pacific..... 39¾
100 Lake Shore...s3. 74
600 do.......b3. 74⅛
100 do......... 74
400 do......... 74⅛
100 North-western... 43⅝
100 do.......b3. 43½
300 do.........c. 43⅝
20 do......... 43⅝
100 Rock Island..b3.103¾
500 St. Paul.......... 34¾
500 do.......s3. 34⅝
300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 45
100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 10⅞
300 do......... 10⅞
400 do......... 11
100 do......... 11⅛
100 do......... 11¼
100 do.........c. 11¼
200 do......... 11⅛
700 do......... 11
100 do.......s3. 11
200 do.......b3. 11⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20
100 do......... 19⅞
100 do.......b3. 20
100 C., C. & I. C...... 6¼
200 do......... 6⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.... 24¾
800 do.......s3. 24¾
1100 do......... 24⅝
200 do.......s3. 24⅝
2000 do......s60. 24¼
900 do......... 24⅝
400 do......... 24¾
700 do.......s3. 24⅝
100 do......s10. 24⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.'81.118¾
0,000 U.S.5-20 R.'62.116⅝
8,000 U. S. 10-40 R.114⅝
$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.119½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 46
3,000 Union Pac. 1st. 93
0,000 do......... 93⅛
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st..104½
4,000 do.........104½
1,000 Mil. & St.P. Ss, 1st LaC. Div. 85
1,000 Tol.& Wab.1st St. L. Div.... 59
2,000 Tol.& Wab.1st. 80½
4,000 Tol. P. & War. West'n Div.. 62
4,000 Lg. Dock Bds..102
6,000 Gt. W. 1st '88. 77
18 Del.& H., b. c. s3.113⅝
10 do.......s3.113½
100 Mar.Ld.& M'g.b.c. 5½
50 U. S. Express..b.c. 59½
600 Wes'n. U. b.c. b.3. 72¼
1100 do......... 72¼
00 do......... 72⅜
00 do......... 72¼
00 do.......s5. 72⅛
100 do......... 72⅛
1200 do.......b3. 72¼
00 do......... 72¼
00 do.......s3. 72⅛
00 do.........c. 72⅛
200 N. Y. C.&H.R.b.c.101⅛
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 27⅞
00 do......... 27¾
1000 Pacific Mail.b.c. 32
2000 do.......b3. 32
200 do......s10. 32
00 do......... 32
00 do.......b3. 32⅛
50 Morris & Es..b.c. 96⅞
50 Mich. Central.... 74⅜
100 Un. Pac...b. c..b3. 39⅞
1400 do......... 39⅝
500 do.......s3. 39⅝
200 do.......s7. 39½
800 do.......s3. 39⅜
700 do......... 39½
200 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 74⅛
500 do.......b3. 74¼
100 do......... 74⅛
100 do......... 74
100 do......... 73⅞
200 do.......s3. 73¾
200 do......... 73⅞
1000 do......... 74
100 do......... 73⅞
100 do......... 73⅞
100 Ill. Central.......101⅛
100 C.,C.,C.& I.b.c. s3. 64
100 Chic.&N.W.b.c.s3. 43¼
1600 do......... 43⅜
500 do......... 43¼
200 do......... 43⅜
100 Chic.& R.I.b.c.b3.103¾
100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 34⅝
100 Tol.W. & W'n.b.c. 11
300 do......... 10⅞
400 do......... 10⅞
5 Pitts.Ft.W.&C.G'd 97½
200 Del. L. & W. b.c. 109¾
50 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24⅝
100 do......... 24⅝
200 do......... 24⅝
300 do......... 24½
500 do......... 24⅝
50 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 6¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 N.W. Con. C. gold bs..s60. 80⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 22½
100 do.......b3. 22½
600 West. Union...s3. 72¼
00 do......... 72¼
1800 do.......b3. 72¼
500 do......... 72¼
11 American Ex..... 64
500 Pacific Mail..... 32
100 do......... 32⅛
600 do......... 32¼
600 N. Y. C. & Hud....101
800 do.......s3.101
100 do.......b3.101⅛
00 Lake Shore........ 73⅞
100 North-west....s3. 43¼
800 do......... 43¼
200 do.......b3. 43¼
100 do.......b3. 43⅜
100 North-west. Pf..... 55¾
100 Ill. Central.........101
100 Del. Lac. & W'n..109⅝
500 St. Paul........ 34½
200 do......... 34⅝
200 Toledo & Wab...... 10¾
200 do......... 10⅞
200 Ohio & Miss....s3. 24⅝
500 do.......b3. 24¾
400 do......... 24⅝
100 do......b10. 24¾

FRIDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange again showed a marked diminution compared with other days of the week, and the market for speculative securities was destitute of feature. Prices made a gradual improvement, however, the lowest quotations of the day having generally been current at the opening, and the highest at the close. The advance ranged from ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent., the latter having been made in Western Union, which rose from 71½ to 72⅜, closing at 72⅛@72¼. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 24⅛ to 24⅞, reacted to 24⅜, and closed at 24¾. Lake Shore advanced from 73¾ to 74⅛, with final sales at 73⅞. Wabash advanced from 10⅜ to 11¼, reacting ½ ₱ cent. in the late dealings. After the above named, the principal stocks were North-west, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail. Missouri Pacific sold at 44¼@45, the closing quotation having been 45½ to 46.

The money market was easy, with business at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans, and at 4@6 ₱ cent. for commercial paper of the best grade. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $881,000.

The foreign advices reported the rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market at London at 3⅜ ₱ cent., and a quiet market for securities. Consols were firmer at 92⅞@93 for money and the account. There was no important change in American securities, 1865s, old, and 1867s, closing at 107½, 10-40s at 102⅝, and new 5s at 102⅞. The sterling exchange market was dull and without important change from the close yesterday. The nominal asking rates remained at $4 83½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling bills and $4 87 for demand, with actual business at $4 83@$4 83½ and $4 86@$4 86½. Gold opened and closed at 114⅞, sales having been made as low as 114⅝ in the meantime. The business was very moderate and unattended with any interesting features. Cash gold was in ample supply throughout the day, the rates on gold loans having ranged from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. A few loans were made flat. The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending to-day footed up $3,658,653, and the amount marketed was $3,724,449.

Government bonds were quiet and firm, and prices were well maintained considering the lower range of the gold premium. In railroad bonds there was a fair degree of activity, but prices showed very little change. The Pacific mortgages were less active than usual, but steady. State bonds were practically neglected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1875.

Gold receipts	$743,011 89
Gold payments	367,230 49
Gold balance	46,182,490 06
Currency receipts	1,142,699 68
Currency payments	545,558 22
Currency balance	49,620,197 83
Customs	492,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115	115
United States 5-20 coup., 1862	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20 coup., 1867	119⅝	119⅝
American Gold	115	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83	$4 83
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103¾
Pacific Mail	31½	32¼
St. Paul Common	34½	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	71¼	72¼
Union Pacific	39½	39½
Lake Shore	73⅝	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	10½	10⅞
North-western Common	42⅞	43⅜
North-western Preferred	55¼	55¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109⅝
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼
Panama	111½	111½
Erie	27⅝	27⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6⅜
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅛	101	1,400
Erie	27⅞	27⅝	2,200
Lake Shore	74⅛	73¾	15,500
Wabash	11¼	10⅜	4,400
North-western	43⅜	42¾	10,900
North-western Preferred	55¾	55¼	800
Rock Island	103¾	103⅝	800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅞	34½	3,700
Pittsburg	90½	90½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	109¾	109½	500
Michigan Central	74⅜	74⅛	100
Illinois Central	101⅛	101	200
Union Pacific	39¾	39½	7,800
C., C. and Indiana Central	6⅜	6	600
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	19¾	900
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅞	24⅛	19,200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	13	13	200
Western Union	72⅜	71½	31,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	22½	22½	200
Pacific Mail	32¼	31¾	17,000
Quicksilver	35	34¾	600
Adams Express	101	100½	200
American Mer. Union Ex	64	64	100
United States Express	59½	59	200
Total sales			119,100

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅜	119⅞
6s, 1881, r	118⅝	118¾
6s, 1881, c	120	120⅛
5-20s, 1862, r	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1862, c	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, 1864, r	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1864, c	117¼	117¾
5-20s, 1865, r	118⅝	118⅞
5-20s, 1865, c	119⅝	119¾
5-20s, '65, n., r	118¼	118½
5-20s, '65, n., c	118½	118¾
5-20s, 1867, r	119	119¼
5-20s, 1867, c	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1868, r	119	119½
5-20s, 1868, c	119½	120
10-40s, r	114	114¼
10-40s, c	117	117¼
5s, 1881, r	114⅞	115
5s, 1881, c	114¾	115

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $151,000 for interest and $42,000 for bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$78,930,000
Gold balances	3,840,697
Currency balances	4,461,436

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$76,901,469
Currency balances	3,256,809
Gold exchanges	6,413,484
Gold balances	1,049,406

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 36
Ala. 5s, '86......... 36
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 25
Connecticut 6s.......107
Georgia 6s........... 85
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 93
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 87
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 82½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100
Ill. War Loan.........100
Kentucky 6s..........100
Louisiana 6s......... 30
La. new bonds........ 27
La. 6s, New F. D..... 28
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 28
La. 6s, Levee Bds.... 28
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79....103
Mich. 6s, 1883........103
Mich. 7s, 1890........105
Mo. 6s, due in 1875...100¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1876...100⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1877... 99½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878... 98
Mo. 6s, due in 1879... 98
Mo. 6s, due in 1880... 98
Mo.6s.F.B.due '94-'5. 94
Mo.6s.L.B.'81-'91inc. 96¾
Han.&St. Jo.,due '75.100
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.106⅜
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.106⅜
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75..110
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77..110
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78..110
N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75.110
N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '76.110
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 52
N. C. 6s, do., A. & O. 52
N.C.6s,do.,C.off,J.&J 37
N.C.6s,do.,do.,A.& O. 37
N. C. F'd'g act, '66.. 19
N. C. F'd'g act, '68.. 15
F. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.. 2½
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 2½
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 2½
Ohio 6s, '75..........100
Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Ohio 6s, '86..........107
Rhode Island 6s.......104
South Carolina 6s.... 31½
S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 31
S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 30½
S. C. 6s, F'd'g act, '66. 30½
Tenn. 6s, old........ 62
Tenn. 6s, old, ex C... 46
Tenn. 6s, n. bds..... 62
Tenn. 6s, n., ex C.... 46
Tenn. 6s, n. se....... 45
Texas 10s of '76...... 97

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Susq. 1st Bds.107
Al. & Susq. 2d Bds..103
B., H. & Erie 1st.... 22
B., H. & Erie Guar.. 30
B., C. R. & M. 1st.7's. 45
C. & Ohio. 6's, 1st... 41
C. & Ohio Ex-Coup... 37
Chic. & Alton, S. F...101
Chic. & Alton 1st...108
Chi. & Alton Income.101½
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....107
La. & Mo. 1st, Guar. 88
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.100
C., B. & Q. Sp. c. 1st.112
C., B. & Q. Con., 7's.102½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.106¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.109
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.104½
C. R of N. J. Con.C.107¼
Am. Dock & Imp. B.100¼
M. & St. P.7's.G.R.D. 82
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D. 84½
M.&St.P.1-t.I.&M.D 75
M. & St. P. 2d....... 78
Chi. & N. W. S. F...101½
C. & N. W.Con. Bds. 89¼
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 81
Gal. & Chi. Exten'd..104½
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......102¼
W. & St. Peter 1st... 81
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7's,S.F.106½
D., L. & W. 1st.......102⅝
D., L. & W. 2d........111
D., L. & W. 7's, Con.109¾
M. & E. 1st...........113½
M. & E. 2d............105⅛
M. & E. 7's, of 1871..104¾
Erie 2d, 7's, 1879.....103½
Erie 3d, 7's, 1883.... 102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77. 86
H. & St. Jo. L. G.....105
H. & St. Jo. 8's, Con. 83½
I. C. 7 p. c., 1875.....102
D. & Sioux City 1st..100
D. & S. C. 2d Divis.. 96
C. F. & Minn. 1st... 83
I., B. & W. 1st...... 35
M. So. 7 p. c., 2d....102
M. So. N.I.S. F.7 p.c.106¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....104
Cleve.&Tol.new bds.101½
Clev.,P.&Ash.old bds.100
Clev.,P.&Ash.n.bds.101
Det., Mon. & Tol.bds. 98½
Buffalo & Erie n.bds.101
Buff. & State Line 7s.101
Lake Shore Div. bds.100
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.100¼
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.100
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 91½
Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902.102¾
M. Cen. 1st 8s,'82,S.F.113
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.. 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..100½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.111
H. R. 7s 2d. S. F., '85..107½
Hud. R. 7s 3d, 1875..102
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.110¼
North Missouri 1st.. 84
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.. 99
Cen.PacificGold bds. 96
Cen. P. S. Joaq. B'ch. 85¾
Cen. P. Cal.& Or.1st. 84
Cen.P. State Aid bds.103
Western Pacific bds. 87
Union Pac. 1st bds.. 93
Union Pac. L. Gr. 7s. 94⅜
U,P.Income past due.103
Union Pac. Sink.F'd. 86
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 89½
P. R. 7s,guar. by Mo.101¼
P., Ft.W. & Chic. 1st.108
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.103¾
Clev. & Pitts. 3d....102
Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 96¼
Col., Chic. & I. 1st... 65½
Col., Chic. & I. 2d... 12
Alton & T.H. 2d,Inc. 77
Bel. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.. 64
Tol., P. & War. E. D. 60
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 80½
T.& W.1st, St. L.Div. 59
Great West. 1st, 1888. 75
Great West. 2d, 1893. 54
Quincy & Tol.1st,'90. 50
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 50
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 70

And the following for City Bank shares:

Mechanics'.........140
Mercantile.........111
Merchants'.........119
Merchants' Ex......101
New-York...........127
North America...... 98
People's...........140
Phenix............. 96
State of New-York..114
Union..............136
Butchers' & Drovers'.132
Central National.... 99
Chatham............137
Chemical...........1600
City...............300
Commerce...........119
Continental........ 90
Corn Exchange......125
First National.....200
Fourth National.... 98¼
Fulton.............160
Gallatin National...130
Grocers'........... 99
Hanover............ 97½
Irving.............127
Leather Manuf'rs'...188
Marine.............129

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 19.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102¼	102⅜
City 6s, New	104⅜	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	73	73¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19¼	....
Northern Central Railroad	33	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	51⅝	51¾

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company for the calendar year of 1874 are reported at $745,063 94, and the operating expenses at $414,548 18, leaving net earnings of $330,515 76.

FUN FOR THE CHINESE.

The Chinese converts in Sacramento are represented to be much pleased with the revival meetings now being held in that city, and many of them attend service regularly. They are especially pleased with the singing, as most of them have hymn-books, and can keep track of the sentiment, while a sermon wearies them after a few moments, their knowledge of English being insufficient to enable them to keep pace with the preacher. During the course of the sermon a few nights ago Rev. Mr. Hammond made a comical remark which caused an outburst of laughter from the audience. Though scarcely understanding what it was about, the Chinamen laughed also, and one remarked, *sotto voce*, "Belly good—belly good; byme-by, no have little fun, everybody go sleep."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

Monday next, as the anniversary of Washington's birthday, will be observed in commercial circles as a close holiday.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23
Bees-wax, pks	2
Cotton, bales	2,158
Copper, bales	28
Copper, cakes	103
Dried Fruit, pks	26
Eggs, bbls	870
Flour, bbls	6,566
Wheat, bushels	25,080
Corn, bushels	104,360
Oats, bushels	29,600
Malt, bushels	5,200
Grass-seed, bags	115
Beans, bbls	15
Peas, bushels	800
Corn meal, bbls	200
Lard-oil, bbls	119
Hops, bales	63
Hides, No.	38
Hides, bales	4
Leather, sides	7,142
Lead, pigs	316
Spirits Turp., bbls	147
Resin, bbls	895
Oil-cake, pks	565
Pork, pks	1,416
Beef, pks	93
Cut meats, pks	3,068
Grease, pks	200
Lard, pks	2,522
Stearine, pks	175
Butter, pks	2,509
Cheese pks	564
Tallow, pks	37
Pea-nuts, bags	1,278
Sugar, hhds	234
Starch, boxes	300
Sumac, bags	238
Tea, half chests	8
Tobacco, hhds	88
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	702
Whisky, bbls	819
Wool, bales	49

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading styles of Spring work, which have been held with a fair show of confidence. The general market, however, is behind the anticipation of sellers as to actual dealings.

BRICKS—Trade shows but little animation, yet prices are quoted firm. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Are quite dull, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A very moderate inquiry is noted for supplies at generally unaltered rates. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been quite dull and wholly nominal as to values, though quotations have been further reduced ½ cent ₱ lb. Messrs. William Scott & Sons make the receipts at all the distributing ports since Jan. 23, 199,184 bags (including 75,293 bags here, 54,757 bags at Baltimore, 3,248 bags at Charleston, 8,700 bags at Mobile, and 57,186 bags at New-Orleans;) sales at all the distributing ports, same time, 121,847 bags (including 23,186 bags at New-York, 48,711 bags at Baltimore, 3,500 bags at Richmond, 3,000 bags at Savannah, 13,100 bags at Mobile, and 30,350 bags at New-Orleans;) stock in first hands this evening, 125,609 bags, of which 75,013 bags here, 20,700 bags at Baltimore, 3,000 bags at Savannah, and 26,836 bags at New-Orleans. Other kinds neglected and unsettled, though in very moderate supply. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@20c., gold; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18¼c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c., ₱ lb., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The demand is fair and prices are quoted firm. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3.

CORDAGE—Has been purchased quite sparingly, and only to meet urgent wants at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been in quite active request for early delivery at an advance of fully ⅛c. ₱ lb., at which holders were offering supplies very moderately, manifesting very little desire to realize at even the improved figures. The export demand has been good, favored by the strong ruling of foreign exchange, and the comparative ease in the way of Cotton freight room on berth. Spinners have also been purchasing more freely, in view of the milder weather, which has been more favorable to the forwarding of supplies. The speculative call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,934 bales, (of which 3,005 bales were on last evening,) including 2,046 bales to shippers, 2,138 bales to spinners, and 750 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 1,150 bales were to arrive. ....The business for forward delivery has been on a more liberal scale at an improvement of fully ⅛c. ₱ lb., favored by the more encouraging reports from Liverpool, but the very latest dealings indicated a decline of 1-16c. ₱ lb. from the best prices of the day, on a less urgent inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,100 bales, (of which 4,300 bales on last evening, and 23,800 bales to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15⅜c.; March at 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; April at 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; May at 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; June at 16 25-32c.; July at 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; August at 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c.; September at 16¾c. ₱ lb., the market closing steady on this basis.... The receipts at this port, to-day, were 2,158 bales, including 1,245 bales by railway.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 15,846 bales, against 13,767 bales same day last week; and for the week, 94,637 bales, against 104,163 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,823,818 bales, against 2,949,490 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 52,961 bales; to the Continent, 23,970 bales. Stock in New-York, 179,871 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 842,233 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been in rather better demand and held with firmness. Dye-woods are inactive, owing, in good part, to the limited offerings; prices rule firm; San Domingo Logwood quoted at $24@$25, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Mexican Fustic, $30@$32, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $160@$170, gold, ₱ ton. Offerings limited.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in more general request, with rather more firmness noted as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair, though less active, demand has been noted for the common grades of State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices, chiefly for shipping stock, in lines. Offerings lighter. Trade and Family Extras in moderate request, and held with confidence. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 85@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 65; and Trade and Family Extras at essentially unchanged figures. Included in the sales have been 5,700 bbls. shipping stock, partly Minnesota, at the current rates.... Southern Flour, quoted somewhat stronger in price, on a more confident demand, in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in more demand within the range of from $4@$5 15 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 15 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate request within the range of from $3 85@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 470 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, inactive at from $1 45@$1 80 ₱ 100 lb.... Oat-meal slow of sale, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl. .... Buckwheat Flour has been in demand and, on very light offerings, quoted firmer, within the range of $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lb. for poor to fancy. Sales 50 bbls. at $6 ₱ bbl., now held higher.

FRUIT—The general market is very quiet. The inquiry is almost wholly for supplies to meet urgent wants. Prices are quoted about steady. Sales, 600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85 ₱ box; 160 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7⅞c.@9⅛c., (showing a further decline,) and 350 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted somewhat firmer, on reduced offerings and a moderate demand, mostly from export buyers. Winter Wheat quiet, but held with confidence; sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 20 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 16 for about good Minnesota, car stock; $1 10@$1 13 nominally for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 10 bid and $1 11 asked, for prime, in store; $1 07@$1 09½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $109½ for prime, afloat; $1 07½@$1 10 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 08@$1 09 for ear stock; $1 03@$1 06 for No. 3 Spring; $1 25 for very good Amber Western, $1 22@$1 24 for fair to strictly prime Red Western, chiefly at $1 23 for good, afloat; and $1 25@$1 30 for White Western, odd lots.... New Corn has been quoted 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel higher, on restricted offerings and a livelier inquiry, for shipment, home use, and on speculative account, closing firmly at the improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for new Mixed Western, closing at 84½c. for strictly prime, afloat; 83¾c.@84½c. for new Yellow Western; 83c.@83½c. for new White No. 1 do., odd lots. And for March delivery; 20,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western at 84c. ₱ bushel. Old Corn neglected and nominal.... Rye quoted nominally unchanged, but without movement of importance.... Barley depressed and lower, with sales reported of 16,000 bushels Canada West at $1 35@$1 42½, the latter rate for prime.... Barley-malt dull within the previous range; 5,500 bushels four-rowed State reported sold at $1 25, with 4 months' credit.... Oats have been less active at about steady rates. Trade inquiry less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 68c.@71c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c.@71c. for stock afloat; 69½c.@72½c. for White Western, in store and delivered; 68c.@71c. for Mixed State; 70c.@72c. for White State, and 75c. for (100 bushels) fancy do. ....Feed has been moderately active in a jobbing way, within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to choice, ₱ ton.... Hay continues in fair request, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye straw inquired for to a moderate extent in a jobbing way, at 45c.@75c.; Oat at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, with domestic Cloth quoted at 11½c.@11¾c. Calcutta Bags nominal, 11¾c.@12c. Calcutta Bagging, 9½c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about former figures. The 1,164 bales Sisal just received had been sold previous to arrival. Of Jute Butts, 100 bales sold at 2⅛c., currency; Manila quoted at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5¾c.@5½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Clean Russian at $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $250@$310; Undressed do., $175, currency, ₱ ton. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Quiet and rather weak as to values: sales, 1,192 Corrientes, 230 Payta, 1,100 Dry Texas, 300 Wet-salted do., and 700 Dry Western, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quite dull, with prices ruling weak. The demand has been almost wholly for job lots for home use. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@43c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 30c.@40c.; Western, new, 30c.@40c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californias, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 423 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 38,513 bales, against 17,102 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 395 bales, and since Sept. 1, 14,539 bales. Mr. Wells says: "That the stock of new Hops remaining unsold in the hands of dealers and growers in the interior of this State will not exceed 6,500 bales. Wisconsin holds some 3,500 bales, while the remaining States can be safely put down at 1,000 bales; this would make a total supply of 11,000 bales outside of this City. The stock in dealers' hands in this market is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 bales; this gives our brewers a total stock of 21,000 to 23,000 bales to carry them down to the next crop, and this is likely to be considerably reduced by further shipments abroad, especially if prices go much lower."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—Laths have been in fair request and quoted up to $2 50@$2 75 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.... Lime has been in very moderate jobbing demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State, $1@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$5 50; Rosendale, $1 30 ₱ bbl.... Lumber has been quoted about steady on a restricted business, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20 for lots to order, and $16 50@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$24; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $12 50@$26 for Cypress.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds of stock, with values ruling firm. Manufacturers have been buying supplies moderately. The week's receipts have been 35,942 Sides and 1,197 bales do.; exports, 16,000 Sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in slack demand and quoted easier. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21¾c.@22c., closing at 21¾c.@21⅞c., cash, and 22c.@22¼c. for March delivery, ₱ lb.: sales, 150,000 lb.... Copper products have been quite moderately dealt in, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb.... Iron has been comparatively dull, but held with firmness. In American Pig, about the average jobbing business noted. And of Iron Rails, 300 tons American, delivered here, reported sold at $53 ₱ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $33 50@$34; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $37@$38; No. 1 American Pig, $27 50@$29; No. 2 do., $25@$27; Forge, $23@$27; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27 50@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$35, in full and small lots, ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold.... Business in Lead has been very slow and unsatisfactory, with ordinary foreign Pig at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 87½@$5 90, gold; Bar at 7¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 7¾c.... Spelter has been in light demand at $7 15@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$6 75 for ordinary domestic.... American Steel in liberal supply at old figures on a very limited trade.... Regulus Antimony has been comparatively quiet at former rates; quoted at 12½c., gold, ₱ lb.... Shot comparatively quiet, quoted down to 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.... Tin has been dull, with Straits quoted at 21⅞c.@22c.; English at 21¼c.; Refined at 21½c.@21¾c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c. ₱ lb. Of Tin Plates, 250 bxs. Charcoal sold at $9 87½, gold. Tin Plates are quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8 50; Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8.... Zinc has been inactive at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Trade in this line has been very quiet since our last, quotations ruling essentially unchanged. Of new crop New-Orleans, 200 bbls. were reported sold, in lots, at 58c.@65c., the latter for fancy; and, at auction, 95 bbls. at 58c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Foreign in slack request; 62 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 50c.; 25 hhds. Demerara, in lots, at 40c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, but quoted steady in price, on the basis of $2 10@$2 12½ for strained; sales 1,000 bbls. good strained and No. 2 on private terms; 50 bbls. low No. 1 at $2 50 ₱ 280 lb.... Tar and Pitch quiet at firmer figures.... Spirits Turpentine very dull at 37½c. for merchantable, from yard; 25 bbls., from dock, sold at 38c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been quoted firm as to values, on a moderate inquiry for the leading kinds—Whale, Sperm, and Menhaden—and Neatsfoot offered reservedly. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@75c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm, $1 97½@$2; Bleached do., $2 02½@$2 05; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 75c.@77c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 41c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@48c.; Yellow do., 54c.@58c.; White do., 60c.@64c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more firmly, but has been inactive.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c. ....Refined here at 14c.@14¼c., and at Philadelphia at 14c.... Refined, in cases, 18½c.@19c.... City Naphtha, 10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A light business has been noted in Pork at rather easier prices: sales 225 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 25; 140 bbls. Prime Mess at $18; with small lots of Extra Prime within the range of $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., May options, at $19 37½, with April quoted at $19 12½@$19 20, and March at $19@$19 12½.... Dressed Hogs in demand at 8⅞c.@9c. for City, and 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Western.... Cut-meats moderately sought after at about steady rates, with sales reported of 28,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10c.; 17,000 lb. Rib Bellies at 9¾c.@10⅛c., the latter rate for light: 50 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10½c.; 100 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10⅞c.; 2,500 Pickled Hams at 10⅞c.@11c.; 2,250 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 12½c., and Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c., and 25 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7¾c. ₱ lb.... Bacon has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at steady rates; sales 625 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10⅛c.; 300 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅝c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10¼c.; 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10½c.; 375 bxs. Short Rib at 10½c.; 325 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.@10⅝c. And for Western delivery, 1,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9¾c.... Lard has been in limited demand for early delivery, and quoted weak in price, with sales reported of only 100 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.; 355 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.@13⅞c., chiefly at 13⅞c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle, to arrive, at 14⅛c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for Havana, at 13¾c., with Continental grades quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported in Western Steam, but at easier rates; sales, 750 tcs., February options, at 13⅞c.; 3,500 tcs., March, at 13⅞c.; 3,750 tcs., April, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing dull at 14c., with May quoted nominally at 14⅛c.... Beef quiet within the previous range. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $19@$21 for good to prime.... Butter has been in moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@36c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for choice to fancy do.; 17c.@28c. for poor to choice Western; 17c.@26c. for Rolls.... Cheese has been in fair request, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ₱ lb.... Eggs have been in better supply and quoted easier, within the range of from 34c.@42c. for ordinary to very fancy fresh stock, chiefly at 36c.@38c. for good to prime marks. Demand moderate.

RICE—Has been in generally light request, yet held with confidence. Carolina, ordinary to choice, at $7@$8 25; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 50@$6 75, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25, ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been very moderately inquired for at former figures. Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 28c.@30c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand and firm in price; sales, 450 bags Western at 11¼c.@11⅜c., with State quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c. ₱ lb.... Rough Flax dull at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 27½, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely and quoted a shade higher, with a better inquiry noted, chiefly from refiners, stimulated, in part, by the Washington telegrams as to the prospects of the tariff amendments. Sales have been made to-day of 206 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8¾c., 100 hhds. new crop good refining Muscovado at 7 13-16c., 225 hhds. Molasses Sugar and common refining Muscovado at 7¼c., 134 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c., 84 bxs. do. at 7¼c., and (rumored) 500 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair refining at 7 9-16c.; good do., 7 13-16c.; prime do., 7 15-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8 13-16c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10½c., Granulated at 10¼c., A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been very dull on the basis of 8⅜c.@8¾c. for the best samples.... Of Stearine, 19 tcs. Western sold at 14c., quoted at 14c.@14¼c., with choice City, in hhds., at 14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Very dull within the former range; 400 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—A very tame business has been reported since our last at about former figures. Sales have been made of 290 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@20c.; 112 cases 1873 New-York Seed Leaf at 8c.@9½c.; 150 cases 1873 Connecticut on private terms; 50 cases 1873 Ohio at 10½c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@55c.; 250 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25; 67 bales Yara, I. Cut, on private terms. Manufactured stock dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $10 8; sales 300 bbls. And, last evening, 100 bbls., buyer February, reported sold at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line have been quite moderate, as a rule. The difficulties in the way of forwarding supplies have impeded operations on manufacturing account. Holders have been rather more prompt in meeting the requirements of buyers, though not generally willing to make any concessions of moment as to values. Very little inquiry has been noted from trade sources. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 139,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 46c.@57c.; 21,000 lb. unwashed at 35c.@45c.; 28,000 lb. washed, part at 55c.@57½c.; 31,500 lb. scoured, within the range of 70c.@$1 05; 10,000 lb. Oregon Lambs at 32½c.; 605 pks. and 47,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 45c.@59c.; 7,600 lb. Black on private terms; 136 bales and 81,000 lb. California Spring at 21c.@35c.; 301 bales and 243,000 lb. California Fall at 16c.@25c.; 66,000 lb. Texas at 22c.@26½c.; 17,000 lb. Cape within the range of 33c.@33½c.; 14,900 lb. California Lambs on private terms, and 3,000 lb. Combing Fleece at 65c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The movements in this line have been on a restricted scale. Berth Freights have been comparatively dull, apart from the Grain engagements, which were fair in amount and at firmer rates. Provision room was less sought after, while Cotton room attracted more attention, at about late figures. The chartering business was limited. Tonnage for Petroleum was in some request, but the bidding was unsatisfactory to ship-owners. Grain tonnage was sparingly inquired for at about former quotations.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ standard bushel; 130 tons Provisions, chiefly at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 800 bales Cotton, mostly at ¼d. ₱ lb. as it runs; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; quoted at 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels (last evening) at 7½d. ₱ standard bushel; 16,000 bushels at 7½d.@7¾d.; 8,000 bushels in bags, at 7½d.@8d.; 8,000 bushels, in bags, at 7¾d.@8¼d., which was the closing quotation, regular shipments, and 8,000 bushels (prompt shipment, to fill up) reported at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel. 250 bbls. Provisions on private terms. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,347 tons, and a British ship, 1,784 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And a British ship, 1,878 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms.... For London, by sail, 4,000 bushels Peas at 8d. ₱ bushel; 175 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 100 tons Oil Cake, at 26s. 3d., and 200 bales Hair at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Cork and orders, a Spanish bark, with about 3,060 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (February clearance,) reported at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and a British ship, 885 tons, and a German bark, 855 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 50s. Grain tonnage quoted here nominally at 7s.@7s. 6d.; at Philadelphia at 7s. 9d.@8s., and to arrive from Europe at the latter port, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... For Antwerp the steamer of the 26th inst. has already had a full assorted cargo (including Grain, Provisions, and Hides) engaged at equal to full market rates, the current quotations for Grain being 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel, Provisions 40s.@42s. 6d., and Hides at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Bremen a German bark (to arrive) with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d., and another (to arrive) with about 4,000 bbls. do., rumored at 5s. 4½d., but rumor not confirmed.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, and 350 bbls. Dried Apples, reported on private terms.... For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,174 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms, reported at about $22,000.... For a port north of Hatteras, an American brig, 304 tons, with Sugar, Melado, and Molasses from the north side of Cuba, at $5, $4 50, and $3 respectively.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah, at $6. ....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $8.... The American brig, 276 tons, hence with Petroleum, mentioned by us several days since, takes Petroleum, in cases, for a Mediterranean port direct, on the basis of 26½d. ₱ case.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1877.

On very light arrivals trade in Beeves was fair on this forenoon, at 9½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 7¾ cwt., on 55 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows sold at $45@$47 ₱ head, Calves included. Veals were free of sale at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves were not quoted. Sheep were firm on yesterday forenoon, and held firm up to the close of this day's markets; prices, 6½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. On yesterday afternoon Live Hogs sold at 7½c. ₱ lb. City Dressed opened on this forenoon at 8⅞c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed, 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Trade rather small on a weak market. No sales of Live Hogs on this forenoon.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Market.—R. Knowlton sold 4 State Veals, weight 110 lb. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb.; 8 State Veals, weight 140 lb. to 165 lb. ₱ head, at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Cow and her Calf for $47.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 7 Illinois Cows at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 77 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 79 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 82 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 26 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt hold on sale for F. C. Reynolds, 110 Texan Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 4 State Veals, weight 500 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 67 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 7,620 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 185 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 15,170 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 69 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 8,460 lb., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 97 State Sheep, weight 8,420 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 47 State Sheep, weight 4,530 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby had 3 cars of Sheep due. There were no sales at Fortieth Street Sheep Market on this forenoon. Judd & Buckingham had 3 cars of Sheep due.

At Harsimus Cove.—D. Waixel sold for self and company 96 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; P. Kase & Sons sold 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,800 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; J. N. Pidcock sold 176 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,140 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 161 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,790 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 465 Illinois Sheep, weight 52,580 lb., at $7 35 ₱ cwt.; 156 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,790 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 178 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,240 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards—473 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—2,707 Sheep, 1 Cow, 4 Calves.

Fresh arrival for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—3,774 Hogs, 964 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—610 head of Horned Cattle, 2,682 Sheep, 2,793 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,122 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,531 head, or 433 cars, against 494 cars for the same time last week, and 321 cars for the same time last year; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; only a few odds and ends were disposed of; the yards are bare of stock. Cows—Receipts this week, 20 cars, mostly Dairy, and a few head new Milch and Springers; the market was fairly active; sales here, 15 cars, the balance being shipped East: Dairy, $28@$37; New Milch Cows and Springers, $40@$50; best, $55. No Calves this week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 16,200 head for the same time last week, and 19,200 head for the same time last year; the market was dull and flat; no sales were made; fresh arrivals were mostly through consignments; seven cars remaining unsold, if not disposed of to-day, will be shipped East, owners holding at strong yesterday's prices. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,900 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week, and 15,600 head for the same time last year; market slow; sales 800 head; two cars of common Hogs unsold; Yorkers, $6 70@7; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 380 cars, against 392 last week; average quality better than last week, and market rules stronger. Sales of lots ranging from 1,300 lb. to 1,450 lb. at $6 75@$7, and a few selected lots brought a fraction over this price. Milch Cows—Receipts, 40 head; sales of common to Medium at $45@$55; choice or extra would bring $75@$80. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 86 cars, or one more than last week. Demand for Sheep and Lambs fair, though not active, and market rules ¼c. higher. Sales, 3 cars very choice Sheep at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.; common to fair sold at 4¾c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5½c.@6½c.; extra, 7c.@7¼c., and selected extra at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. A few Lambs were sold at 7½c. ₱ lb., averaging 78 lb.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Cattle firm, unchanged, and fairly active; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 2,400 head. Live Hogs firm; fairly active; receipts, 21,000 head; poor to choice Light, $6 25@$6 65; poor to choice Heavy, $6 60@$7 25; a few sales of fancy at $7 45@$7 50; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 2,000 head; good to choice, $4 50@$6; inferior to common, $3 50@$4 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,342 bales; gross receipts, 2,374 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,634 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 103,286 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,804 bales; gross receipts, 17,186 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,635 bales; to the Continent, 788 bales; to the Channel, 2,900 bales; coastwise, 3,722 bales; sales, 6,026 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 5,530 bales; gross, 5,946 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,500 bales; to the Continent, 560 bales; sales, 7,750 bales; stock, 294,252 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,887 bales; gross, 34,323 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,047 bales; to France, 6,945 bales; to the Continent, 7,982 bales; coastwise, 4,583 bales; sales, 36,450 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,852 bales; exports, coastwise, 998 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 47,835 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,882 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,267 bales; to the Continent, 2,735 bales; coastwise, 2,529 bales; sales, 6,900 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—Cotton advanced; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,540 bales; exports to France, 206 bales; coastwise, 573 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 66,866 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,879 bales; exports to Great Britain, 435 bales; to France, 1,506 bales; coastwise, 6,375 bales; sales 7,100 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,026 bales; gross, 1,076 bales; exports coastwise, 906 bales; sales, 565 bales; stock, 74,379 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,749 bales; gross, 10,871 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,074 bales; to the Continent, 1,300 bales; coastwise, 5,177 bales; sales, 5,381 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced and in good demand; No. 2 Spring, 85½c., spot; 85¾c., March; 87c., April; No. 3 do., 81¼c.; Rejected, 78c.@78½c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 63¾c.@63⅞c., spot; 64⅜c., bid March; 65⅜c., bid April; 71½c., bid May; Rejected, 62½c.@63c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 53⅞c., spot; 53½c.@53⅝c., March; 53⅞c., April. Rye in good demand; No. 2, 99c.@93½c. Barley firm; in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 11, spot; $1 08, April. Dressed Hogs in good demand; receipts, 2,000 head; light, $8; heavy, $8 25. Pork quiet and weak at $18 15, spot; $18 17½@$18 20, March; $18 45@$18 47½, April. Lard opened firm, but closed dull at $13 40@$13 42½, spot; $13 45@$13 47½, March; $13 85, May. Bulk Meats firm; in fair demand; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Short Clear do., 9¾c. Whisky firm; in fair demand at $1 04; held at $1 06@$1 07; Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat declining at 85½c.@85⅝c., March; 86¾c.@86⅞c., April. Corn firmer. Oats higher at 54c., cash; 53⅞c., March. Pork a shade higher at $18 22½c., March; $18 52½c., April. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Flour unchanged; a fair order trade. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn—Demand light; holders firm at 63c.@65c., according to location. Oats firm at 56c.@56¾c. Barley flat. Rye flat. Whisky higher at $1 06. Pork—Spot firm at $18 50; futures lower at $18 37½, February; offered at $18 25, March; no bid. Dry-salted Meats easier; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c., fully cured; Clear Rib Sides sold at 9⅞c., April and last half of March. Bacon steady and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard declining at $13 30. Live Hogs firm at $6@$6 60; fair to fancy packing, $6 75@$7 50. Cattle firm; the demand exceeds the supply; sales of good Native Steers at $5 50@$5 75; good Native Feeders, $5@$5 12½; do. Stockers, $4 25; fair Colorado Texans, $3 25@$3 60. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,200 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 13,500 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of 330 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 400 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 05. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; sales of 8 cars New, on the track, at 75c.@76c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car Canada, on the track, at 59c. Rye inactive. Barley neglected; quotations nominal. Seeds quiet at $2 75@$2 90 for Timothy, and $6 75 for medium Clover. Mess Pork quiet at $18 50 for Heavy. Lard, $14. Dressed Hogs quiet; sale of 1 car Western Dressed at $8 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Wool steady; Combing scarce and higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 49c.@52c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@51c. Combing, Washed, 67c.@67½c.; do., Unwashed, 48c.@50c. Canada Combing, 65c.@67c. Fine, Unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium do., 40c.@42½c. Tub-washed, 57c.@60c. Colorado, Washed, 27c.@35c.; do. Unwashed, 22c.@25c. Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 47c.@48c. Texas Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; do. Coarse, 21c.@25c. California not quoted.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 67c. Oats quiet and steady at 59c.@63c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 12. Barley unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11½c. Pork firm at $19. Lard a shade easier; Steam, $13 50@$13 56½; Kettle, $14 25@$14 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 05. Live Hogs quiet, but firm; common, $6 50@$6 90; fair and medium, $7@$7 30; good packing and butchers', $7 40@$7 60; shipments, 1,500.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91c. No. 2, 87c.; March, 87¾c.; April, 88¼c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2, 52c. cash. Corn firmer; New, in store, 63½c. Rye firm; No. 1 in store, $1. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 14½; No. 3 do. in store, $1 02. Provisions easier. Mess Pork, $18 cash; $18 12½ March; Prime Mess, $16 50@$16 75; Extra Prime Pork firm at $13 50. Sweet Pickled Hams nominally 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Middles, 9¾c.@10c., all loose; boxed, ¼c. higher. Prime Lard—Steam, $13 40; Kettle, $14. Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10¼; Amber Michigan, $1 07½. Corn in fair demand and advanced; High Mixed, 68¾c.; April, 71c.; May, 73c.; Low Mixed, 68c. Oats—Advancing tendency; Michigan, 58c.; White, 60c. Clover-seed, $6 40. Dressed Hogs, $8 15@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 64c. [illegible] quiet at $1 10. Pork nominal at $20. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c. and 10⅜c. Bacon scarce, firm; shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c. and 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 05. Bagging advancing tendency, firm at 12½c.@13c., as to weight.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; Extra White Michigan, $1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18. Corn quiet; sales of two cars at 87c. Barley nominally lower; Prime Canada offered at $1 35. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye dull at 85c. on the street. Corn higher with little offering; Western Mixed quoted at 82c.@83c.; Round Yellow, 84c.; sales 1 car No. 2 High Mixed at 82c.; 5 cars No. 1 do. at 83c. Oats steady at 63c.@66c. for the range; sales 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 65½c. Barley—A little more doing, but market rules weak; sales 12 cars No. 2 Canada, 9,600 bushels Canada in store, and 10 cars two-rowed State, all on private terms.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn in fair demand; firm at 68½c.@69c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 25. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—Wheat dull; declining at $1 05@$1 07; Corn scarce; firm at 86c.@88c. Oats advanced; in fair demand at 72c. Pork scarce, firm, nominal. Lard in fair demand; firm at 14¼c.@15c. Bulk Meats—Market bare.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Wheat firm; unchanged. Corn firmer; Ear on track, 67c. Oats firm; unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 12½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for money and the account.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅝ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 37½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 68,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 773,000 bales, including 418,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 52,000 bales American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. The stock afloat is 468,000 bales, including 297,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, all American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below low Middling, deliverable March and April at 7¾d.; do., do., deliverable April and May at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below low Middling, shipped January, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Corn, 33s. 6d.@34s. per quarter. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 3d. per cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7 5-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Spirits Petroleum 9½d. ₱ gallon.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ₱ gallon. Evening—Hops, £10 5s.@£12 10s. ₱ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

North River Insurance Company vs. Hoffman; Rosenfeld vs. Goldsmidt; Universal Life Insurance Company vs. Ackerman; Cauldwell vs. Society of the Church of the Puritans—Nos. 1, 2, and 3; granted.

Maguire vs. Maguire; I think that the infants should join in the petition, and that it should appear that the general guardian has given the security required by rule 71.

Crosby vs. Kittridge; I wish to see counsel.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of O'Hare; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Dewey vs. Dewey; see memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Cockroft vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; motion for a new trial denied.

By Judge Robinson.

Derby vs. Hartman; order signed and Receiver discharged.

Ihle vs. Ihle; order of reference granted.

Moore vs. Wright; order of arrest vacated.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Freedman vs. Stuart; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

REPAIRING THE SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY—LIABILITY OF THE CITY FOR THE COST.

Herbert Lawrence et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Plaintiffs were employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to make repairs on the school-ship Mercury. After making the repairs first agreed upon, amounting to $16,000, it was found that other repairs would be necessary to make her seaworthy. To avoid the necessity of taking her off the dry-dock and putting her on again, and to save valuable time, the plaintiffs concluded to go on and make the additional repairs while the ship was on the dock. The whole claim amounted to $23,011, which the City refused to pay, and the plaintiffs brought the present suit to recover the amount. The City, while admitting that $16,000 was due on the work, claimed that the Department of Charities and Correction, being independent of the City Government, was liable for this amount, and not the City, and that the additional repairs being without authority, the value thereof was not a legal claim against any party. The court refused to dismiss the suit on the ground of the non-responsibility of the City, and the jury, rejecting about $1,500 of plaintiffs' whole claim, gave a verdict in their favor for the balance which, with interest, amounted to $21,060 66.

Elliot Sandford for plaintiffs; D. J. Dean for the City.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Feb. 19:

No. 40.—The People ex rel. Stemmler, respondent, vs. McGuire, appellant; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 119.—Edwin B. Bissell, appellant, vs. William Torrey et al., respondents; argued by Francis Kernan, of counsel for appellant, and by S. W. Fullerton for respondents.

No. 127.—Rodman M. Price, respondent, vs. Erasmus D. Keyes, survivor, &c., appellant; argued by Amasa J. Parker and James C. Carter, of counsel for appellant, and by Asabel Green for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Monday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 364.—*Tucker et al.* vs. *Ferguson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Western District of Michigan.—The complainants are Trustees to whom the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have conveyed certain lands, with power to sell and provide for the payment of the company's bonds. The lands were granted by the Government to the State of Michigan, and by the State to the company, for the purpose of building the road. The defendants, as Supervisors of certain townships in Osceola County, have taken steps to tax a portion of the lands, and the bill is filed to enjoin the taxation. The taxable character of the lands held by several other railroad companies is also involved, and the decision herein will determine the question. The case thus represents taxes amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. The court below decided in favor of the tax, and it is here contended that under the acts of Congress the Government retains such an interest in the lands as to prohibit State taxation; that as the property was donated for the sole purpose of building a railroad, it is an unlawful diversion of the fund to tax the lands before they are actually sold; that the State, in granting the lands to the road, by reserving a right to make regulations not inconsistent with the act of Congress, impliedly contracted that it would make none which were so, and the tax is a violation of the trust, because the lands have not actually been sold. The conveyance in this case, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the road, it is contended, does not constitute a sale of the lands within the act of Congress. It is further said that a specific tax imposed by the State—the only one it can exact under its Constitution—was "in lieu of all other taxes to be imposed by the State," and that the tax complained of is in violation of this contract. On the other side, the theory of the court below is maintained, to the effect that all the conditions of the grant on the part of the State having been executed, the control of the National Government has terminated, and the right of disposition in the corporation is complete. Both in law and equity it is the absolute owner of the land who has the power of disposition, and is accountable to no one for the proceeds. In this view the lands are actually sold, and the tax is legal. J. S. Black and T. J. Coffey for appellants; C. A. Kent for the State.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Post* of Monday, 8th inst. says: "Yesterday three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt throughout the city, and in some quarters a great deal of alarm was created. The first shock was experienced about 2 o'clock in the morning, and was sharp enough to wake a good many people out of a sound sleep. The second shock was experienced at 10:45 A. M., and lasted, as near as can be judged, about two seconds. The vibrations were north and south and the motion vertical. At this hour the churches were thronged, and in many of them quite an excitement was occasioned by the visitant. At the Mechanics' Institute the perusers of the papers with one accord bolted for the door. At Trinity Church several ladies fainted, and at St. Joseph's Church, on Tenth street, the choristers were somewhat frightened, and the organist played a fantastic tune. The third shock was experienced at 11:45 A. M., but was not as heavy as the preceding one. It created quite an excitement at Pacific Hall, where the Universalist Church was worshiping. Dr. Rexford was in the middle of a sermon on 'The Power of an Endless Life' when the jar came. A number of the congregation arose and hastily left. One lady, who is subject to convulsions, went into a fit, and the confusion which resulted was so great that the Pastor was obliged to stop the sermon. The doxology, however, was sung and the congregation dismissed. In many of the bar-rooms the bottles were turned around. Those who had not previously experienced the sensation of an earthquake declare that it was too insignificant to excite remark; but by those who remembered the shocks of October, 1868, it was regarded with a dread feeling. The Signal Service operators declare that the vibrations were north and south, that the atmosphere was in a disturbed electrical condition, and that during the afternoon the clouds looked as if a thunder-storm was impending.

THE ACAPULCO MASSACRE.

ATTACK ON PROTESTANTS BY CATHOLIC ZEALOTS.

A FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP—SIX MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED—THREE OF THEIR ASSAILANTS KILLED AND FIVE MORTALLY INJURED.

Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Central and Southern Mexico and Treasurer of the entire Mexican missionary field, arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Montana on the 10th inst., on his way to this City. He it was who was temporarily ministering to the Protestant Reformed congregation at Acapulco at the time the attack was made upon that congregation which resulted in the murder of a number of its members. On his authority, the San Francisco *Alta* gives the following detailed account of the shameful outrage, and of circumstances antecedent to it:

Protestantism has made rapid progress in Mexico, there being now many congregations organized in the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and other cities. In Acapulco, until a comparatively recent date, little or no missionary work had been done. About four years ago the agent in Mexico of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Mr. Butler, visited Acapulco, offering for sale the Scriptures printed in the Spanish language. One Franco, a shoemaker, of a thoughtful turn of mind, was at the time in serious doubt regarding the Catholic religion, in which he had been brought up. He purchased a Bible, read it, and found therein what seemed to him sufficient ground for abandoning Catholicism and embracing the reformed religion. He read the sacred book to a few of his friends in the same class of life, and gradually drew around him a little body of believers in Protestantism. About a year ago this movement received an important accession in the person of Don Procopio Dias, editor of a local paper, a member of the State Congress, and a man of more culture than those who had hitherto accepted the new lights. The meetings of the little company were transferred to the house of Señor Dias, and were continued, quietly but effectively, until the little congregation had grown to a membership of about fifty men and women. They determined to organize a church, and sent a commission of three persons to the City of Mexico, to request the assignment of a minister to take charge of their movement. Mr. Hutchinson gladly received and encouraged them. Special meetings for prayer and consultation were held, but Mr. Hutchinson had no one to send to them, and, after due deliberation, concluded to go himself, organize the congregation, and spend about one month with them. He reached Acapulco on the last day of 1874. He commenced holding services during the week of prayer, and considerable interest was manifested, although the movement was conducted quietly, and without any effort to force the new doctrines on the attention of the people. A building formerly occupied as a Catholic chapel, but more recently as a store-room, was purchased and fitted up as a church, and the services were transferred thither from Señor Dias' house. The service were continued throughout the week of prayer and for the three following weeks, Mr. Hutchinson preaching every evening in Spanish and the congregation entering heartily into the singing of Spanish hymns and the prayers in the Spanish tongue. On Jan. 24 the congregation was organized by Mr. Hutchinson, fifty-three members making a profession of faith and taking part in the Lord's supper. A very encouraging spirit was manifested, and Mr. Hutchinson felt rewarded for his close and earnest labors in the new field, and foresaw a prosperous future for the new church. His month of labor was ended on Sunday, the 24th of January, and he was left, as may be supposed, in a somewhat exhausted condition.

Soon after Mr. Hutchinson appeared in Acapulco there were threatenings which portended mischief to him and the movement which he had come to organize. Many of the ignorant and intolerant class of Catholics looked with ill-concealed anger upon the effort to establish a Protestant church there, and made frequent threats to violently oppose its consummation. After he had been in the city about two weeks he was advised by an American member of the congregation not to attend the services that evening, his informant's Mexican wife having been warned to keep her husband away, as it was intended to attack the church at that time. Services were held, as usual, however, and nothing out of the way transpired. On several occasions stones were thrown at the doors and windows of the church; but beyond this no hostile movement was made; and throughout the month the services progressed uninterrupted. The intolerant feeling which prompted attack was doubtless incited greatly by the preaching of the Catholic *cura*, who, in all his addresses from the altar, as well as in his daily intercourse with his people, bitterly denounced the Protestant movement. So violent did his course become that the authorities found it necessary to warn him that if he continued to incite his flock to lawless proceedings he would be prosecuted under the provision of the new law of reform. He is said to have answered that he would persistently denounce the heretics, and if arrested the faithful Indians would rally from the surrounding country and rescue him. It was also rumored (but this has not been verified) that the *cura* advised these Indians that the time had come to suppress the Protestant congregation, before it increased in strength.

On the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 26, services were held as usual, but Mr. Hutchinson was so unwell that he did not attend. There was no unusual indication of hostility on that day; but, after the family in which Mr. Hutchinson was stopping had gone to church, he felt a presentiment of trouble, and took the unusual precaution of closing and locking the doors of the house, in which were, with him, his servant and some children. His presentiment proved well founded. After a little time a party of men came to the house, and one of them was heard to ask his companions, "How shall we discover who is inside?" Presently, however, a messenger came up and told them that all the inmates had gone to the church. Meanwhile, at the church a scene of horror was being enacted. Shortly after the services began, a few men came quietly in, and one young Indian, with his left arm wrapped loosely in a *serape*, [blanket,] in which was concealed a *machete*, [hatchet,] walked up the aisle toward the desk, where Señor Dias was. Arriving there, he suddenly darted at the Señor, and lunged at him with his *machete*. Immediately everything was confusion and contention. The Indian's companions rushed into the fray, and the main body of the assailants began to pour in from the outside. Members of the congregation rushed to the door, and succeeded in closing out a portion of the crowd. An American (an old resident, the same whose wife had been warned two weeks before,) believing he would have influence with the mob, went outside to harangue them, but was at once shot and killed. Another member, also, was shot on the outside. Inside the church a hot fight raged. The young Indian who had begun the fray, shouting "Death to the Protestants! Long live the Catholics!" attacked Señor Dias, wounding him three times in the head and cutting away two fingers of his right hand. The Señor's wounds are very serious.

The wife of the American who had gone outside to his death was the first to spring to resist the attack. She drew a pistol and shot down the Indian, and throughout the melée she continued to fight like a tiger. The assailants were armed with *machetes*, and slashed right and left, cutting down a number of persons, besides demolishing the organ and pulpit. Many in the congregation, however, were also armed, and they offered a determined and fierce resistance to their assailants. After the fight had progressed some time, the garrison of the city, numbering only about 100 soldiers, arrived on the scene, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. They arrested about fifty of the attacking mob, and marched them off to prison. The rest of the mob escaped.

Besides the two members of the congregation killed at the door, three others were killed and ten seriously wounded, one of the latter dying next day, making six deaths in all. The Chief of Police, who, with all the members of his family, belonged to the congregation, received four wounds. Of the assailants, two were killed outright, and the Indian who attacked Señor Dias died on the following day from the pistol wound inflicted by the intrepid Mexican woman, whose bravery has been already mentioned. A number of them were wounded, but escaped to the mountains. It was afterward rumored that their wounded numbered thirteen, of whom five died, doubtless from exposure and lack of care.

Mr. Hutchinson having providentially escaped, as it seemed, was still felt to be in danger, and was advised to seek refuge on the Ida Lillie, an American coasting vessel, until the arrival of the steamer Montana, on which vessel he took passage for San Francisco. The President, Lerdo de Tejada, sent him word that he would be furnished with an escort to the City of Mexico; but as the road is but little better than a trail, Mr. Hutchinson decided to come to San Francisco and proceed to New-York to represent the condition and needs of Protestantism in Mexico, to which country he will soon return, to join his family, now in the City of Mexico.

Prior to his departure from Acapulco, Mr. Hutchinson learned that the small garrison had been reinforced, on the 1st of February, by the arrival of Gov. Alvarez, with five companies of State troops, as well as by one regiment of Federal troops, another regiment being promised. An investigation of the affair was in slow progress: but there was an evident design to sift the matter, and apply strictly the provisions of the new law of reform. No additional arrests had yet been made; but it was probable that there would be in a short time. The new law had been amended, subsequent to the assassination of Rev. Mr. Stephens, the Protestant missionary, to cover the case of priests inciting their communicants to deeds of violence by bitter and incendiary harangues; and it is possible that, under this law, the *cura* of Acapulco has ere this been called upon to answer for his part in the inception of this cruel massacre.

Members of the stricken congregation sent word to Mr. Hutchinson that they were in nowise cast down by the persecution to which they had been subjected, but would continue in their profession of faith to the end; and he has full confidence that Protestantism will grow and expand in Acapulco.

NEW FLAG FOR DELAWARE.

A new State flag ordered for Delaware has been received by the committee appointed by the Legislature. The flag is 6 by 6½ feet, and is made of deep blue silk, with a heavy yellow silk fringe. On either side the coat of arms of the State is painted. It is mounted on a staff, which is surmounted with a brass ball and spear, from which two white and blue tassels depend.

MODERN FRANCE.

WHAT THE ASSEMBLY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

FIVE STAGES OF PROGRESS—GROWING STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLIC—THE PROBABLE FINAL DECLARATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

Looking solely at the details of the legislative work performed by the present Assembly, we are apt to dwell particularly upon the quarrels of parties and upon the "scenes" and "incidents" of nearly every session, without appreciating the real progress that has been made. The Assembly has never yet had a fair amount of credit for what it has done. The question of Government absorbs popular attention, and nothing is regarded with special interest unless it furnishes a *question de cabinet*, or affects in some way the dynastic preferences of individuals. Generally speaking, I think that the Chamber is regarded as Royalist, because it certainly has a Royalist majority, if all opposed to the Republic were united, but notwithstanding this fact, the Republic has been steadily gaining ground, and it continues to gain in the Assembly as rapidly as the Bonapartists gain among the people. Each Bonapartist elected sends three or four Royalist Deputies over to the Republican side of the house. Very few, perhaps, have ever yet taken a view of the *ensemble* of the parliamentary labors, and for this reason I have thought it worth while making a sort of *précis* of the work done in a constitutional way. If cut out and preserved the student of French politics will be very materially aided a few weeks hence, when the telegraph announces the final vote upon the organic laws now under discussion.

Since the election of this Assembly on the 8th of February, 1871, it has passed successfully through five different stages, under the pressure of circumstances rather than by the initiative of men. Nothing was foreseen, expected, or directed, and the so-called majority often voted in the morning exactly contrary to its vote of the evening before. But yet things have gone on in one direction, steadily and surely, through the five important stages of which I speak, the last being the logical consecration of the rest. The First Stage was passed on the 17th of February, 1871, when M. Thiers was invested with the executive power by the following decree:

> "*The National Assembly, the Depository of the Sovereign Power of the Nation:*
>
> Considering that it is requisite, while waiting until the institutions of France are definitely fixed, to provide immediately for the necessities of the Government, and the conduct of its negotiations,
>
> Decrees: M. Thiers is named Chief of the Executive Power of the *République Française*. He will exercise his functions under the authority of the National Assembly, with the concourse of Ministers, not chosen by him, over whom he will preside."

Here we have a clear declaration of the Republic. On assembling at Bordeaux, the legislative body, elected for the special purpose of making peace with the Germans, found a clear board. They had a *tabula rasa* to begin upon, the Government of so-called National Defense having given over its powers, such as they were. It was the moment, if ever, for the restoration of the monarchy. But eight days after the first session, it was even then too late. A Government had been created; a name had been adopted; the *res Republica* had been recognized, and the republican "thing" or "fact" had received its first sanction. Then came the Second Stage: M. Thiers receives the title of "President of the French Republic," under the Rivet-Vitet law, the first article of which read as follows:

> "The chief of the executive power will bear the title of President of the French Republic, and will continue to exercise, under the authority of the National Assembly, until it has terminated its labors, the functions delegated to him by the decree of the 17th February, 1871."

Here we had a second and still stronger recognition of the fact that the Government is Republican. It is singular to note that the Republicans were not satisfied with this. They wanted a solemn and formal declaration from the tribune, something like that made by Lamartine from the balcony of the Hotel de Ville in 1848. The Rivet-Vitet law was in the Republican alignment, and it was quite formal enough for all practical purposes, though not as showy, perhaps, as the declaration of Lamartine. The Third Stage dates from the 13th of March, 1873. After many quarrels with M. Thiers, and many grave discussions; after accusing him of violating the *Pacte de Bordeaux*, and of coquetting with the Radicals, the Assembly imposed upon the President a series of formalities destined to paralyze his personal influence. At the same time, however, by article 5 of the law of March 13, the Assembly contracted engagements precisely formulated in the following terms:

> "The National Assembly shall not separate before having acted upon: 1. The organization and mode of transmission of the legislative and executive powers. 2. The creation and attributes of a Second Chamber, which shall not enter upon its functions until after the separation of the National Assembly. 3. The Electoral law."

The Fourth Stage bears the date of Nov. 20, 1873. Taken by surprise after the complete failure of the fusion, and the abortion of the restoration projects of the 24th May, the majority gives the executive power into the hands of Marshal de MacMahon for seven years, stipulating that it is on the same conditions as now granted by the preceding laws to his predecessor, M. Thiers. Article 1 of the law of the 20th November, 1874, says:

> "The executive power is confided for seven years to Marshal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, from the promulgation of the present law. This power will continue to be exercised, *with the title of President of the Republic*, and *under actual conditions*, until further modifications in the constitutional laws."

In this law we have another affirmation of the Republican principles entering into the previous acts and decrees, and the words I have italicized show that the previous declarations were even emphasized and accentuated in this case. The Republicans did not give up, or lose, an inch of ground in this Parliamentary struggle, and the laws remained upon their side, although an Executive favorable to them had given place to one regarded as hostile. The Fifth Stage is more recent, and was fully treated in my previous letters; but I repeat a little in order to complete my present study. In the debate of the 30th January, 1875, the Assembly no longer speaks of M. Thiers, nor of Marshal de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, but treats openly of "the President of the Republic." The Wallon amendment sanctions this substitution of a particular for a general law—of a fact for a theory or a principle—and establishes the bases of a regular Republican régime:

> "The President of the Republic is elected by the absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is elected for seven years, and is re-eligible."

Who would have said in December, 1873, that the majority would so soon disavow the elaborate work of its Committee of Thirty and take sides with the Republic? It was not, certainly, by its own good will and wish that the Assembly went so far, but the essential is that it has gone to this point, whatever the wishes and motives may have been. In fourteen months it has overthrown one President and three Cabinets upon the question of the Constitutional laws, (the Ministries De Broglie, De Cissey-Fourtou, and Chaband-Latour,) and in the end has come upon the Republican ground taken early in the session of 1871 at Bordeaux. The above amendment was, as I have stated, adopted by a majority of one voice. Having no ministry to overthrow, and nothing to gain by annoying the Government, the Chamber did some sober work, and agreed to support the Republic, at least until the third reading of the law in question. From this vote some of the Republican journals argue that the policy of M. De Broglie and the 24th May having deceived the people, this policy has now been judged and condemned, leaving us free to return to normal conditions. One word in the above reminds me of an error into which I was led in the translation of the Wallon amendment. It is never safe to trust even the text of a law when given in a partisan journal. The journal from which I translated gave it that the President should be elected by a *plurality* of votes of the two Houses in Committee of the Whole, whereas it requires an absolute majority, or a two-thirds vote. The object of this piece of petty falsification, detected when one read the *Officiel*, was this: If the President and the Chamber form the Senate, everyone knows that the Orleanists will be the most numerous; and if the President were elected by a plurality of the votes merely, the Duc d'Aumale would be sure of the affair.

Since I have intimated that this letter should be preserved until after the adoption or rejection of the present law, perhaps I should go still more deeply into this Constitution making and show what the Assembly has done. For many long months the Committee of Thirty worked upon its project, which bears the name of M. Ventavon, who reported it. Then comes the Wallon project, brought forward by the Republicans, or the Left Centre Theirs-Dufaure Party, and lastly the project adopted temporarily, or passed to a final reading.

The Ventavon Project.	*The Wallon Project.*
ARTICLE 1. Marshal De MacMahon, President of the Republic, will continue to exercise, with this title, the Executive power with which he was invested by the law of Nov. 20, 1873.	ARTICLE 1. [This article, like article 3, is the same as that of the project of the Commission of Thirty, with this additional paragraph:] The President of the Republic is elected by the plurality of the suffrages of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, united in a National Assembly. He is elected for seven years; he is re-eligible.
ART. 2. He is not responsible except in case of high treason. The Ministers are *solidairement* responsible before the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts.	ART. 2. The rights and the duties of the President of the Republic are regulated by articles 44, 49 to 57 and 60 to 64 of the Constitution of 1848. He can, moreover, with the advice and consent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. In this case the electoral colleges shall be convoked for new elections within the period of three months.
ART. 3. The legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under conditions determined by the Electoral law. The Senate is composed of members elected or appointed in proportions, and according to conditions, to be regulated by a special law.	
ART. 4. The Marshal-President of the Republic is invested with the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. In such case new elections shall be held within a delay of six months.	ART. 4. In case of a vacancy by death or by any other cause, the two Chambers united shall proceed, within the delay of one month, to elect a new President. In the interval, the Vice President of the Council is invested with the executive power.
ART. 5. At the expiration of the term fixed by the law of the 20th November, as in case of a vacancy in the Presidential office, the Council of Ministers shall convoke the two Assemblies immediately, who, united in congress, shall decide upon the measures to be taken. During the duration of the powers confided to Marshal de MacMahon, a revision of the constitutional laws can only be made upon his proposition.	ART. 5. The Constitutional laws may be revised upon the demand, either of the President of the Republic, or of one of the two Chambers. However, during the duration of the power conferred by the law of Nov. 20, upon Marshal de MacMahon, such revision can only take place upon the proposition of the President of the Republic.
	ART. 6. When the President of the Republic proposes the revision of the Constitution, or when one of the two Chambers has resolved upon it, the two Chambers shall unite, within eight days, in one Assembly, under the presidency of the President of the Senate, to deliberate upon it. If the proposition is rejected, it cannot be reproduced before the term of one year. If, at the expiration of this term, it is reproduced and rejected again, it cannot be again brought forward before the renewal of the Chamber of Deputies.
	ART. 7. If the proposition is voted by the two Chambers united, the two Chambers, forming a national Assembly, proceed to revise the Constitution.
	ART. 8. The President of the Republic is required to promulgate, and cause to be executed, the new constitutional laws within such delays as may be determined by the National Assembly.

The project as passed to a third reading is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The legislative power is exercised by two Chambers—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under such conditions as may be determined by the Electoral law.

The composition, the mode of nomination, and the attributes of the Senate, shall be regulated by a special law.

ART. 2. The President of the Republic is elected by an absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in Committee of the Whole. He is named for seven years. He is re-eligible.

ART. 3. The President of the Republic can, with the advice and consent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. In this case, the Electoral Colleges shall be convoked for new elections within a delay of three months.

ART. 4. The Ministers conjointly responsible before the Chamber for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic is not responsible except in case of high treason.

ART. 5. In case of vacancy by death or any other cause, the two Chambers united shall proceed immediately to elect a new President. In the interval the Council of Ministers is invested with the executive powers.

ART. 6. The Chambers shall have the right, by separate decisions, each made by an absolute majority of the votes, either spontaneously or upon the demand of the President of the Republic, to declare that there is necessity for the revision of the Constitutional laws.

After each of the two Chambers has taken this resolution, they will unite in a National Assembly and proceed with the revision.

The decisions bearing upon the revision of the Constitutional laws, in whole or in part, must be taken by an absolute majority of the members composing this National Assembly (Committee of the Whole.) However, during the duration of the powers conferred by the law of Nov. 20, 1873, upon Marshal de MacMahon, such revision can only take place upon the proposition of the President of the Republic.

ART. 7. The seat of the executive power and of the two Chambers is at Versailles.

ART. 8. The law upon the public powers shall not be promulgated until after the final vote upon the law upon the Senate.

I have thus brought all the work of the Assembly in a constitutional way into as small a compass as possible. The above has been passed to a third reading, as already remarked, and on Thursday next the Chamber proceeds to discuss the Senate bill, upon which, it will be observed, this entire structure depends. If the Senate bill is rejected, all the laws hitherto debated fall to the ground. If it is adopted the above law comes up for a final reading, and it will be about the time that my letter appears in print. There is a greater prospect now of the passage of these constitutional bills, the Orleanists being so frightened by the progress of the Bonapartists, that they are ready to vote the Republic, of course with an *arrière pensée*, in order to prevent the return of the Empire.

A VERY STUBBORN CAT.

A family residing in Boston have a pet cat which occasionally exhibits idiosyncrasies of character remarkable and inexplicable. He leaves the domicile, abandons sofas and the coal-hole, and takes a position upon a fence, where he remains for days without eating or partaking of any liquid nourishment, and encountering the rain and sleet with heroic fortitude. To all appeals to come into the warm kitchen he merely blinks, and even the open door, when the thermometer was 4° below zero, had no enticing influence. The master of the house is sorely troubled to know what to do, as a member of the S. E. P. D. A., who happens to be a lady, opened her window on Monday and suggested a prosecution for allowing that splendid cat to remain out-doors at this inclement season. Attempts have been made to capture him, but he has a pair of claws of formidable size, and teeth which are as sharp as tacks, and he manifests a disposition to sulk it out on that fence, if it takes all Winter.

A NOVEL DISH.

M. Constant Cheret, the well known lion hunter, says *Land and Water*, recently sent the editor of *La Chasse Illustré* a magnificent quarter of a lion which he had shot in the neighborhood of Philippeville, Algeria, in the course of the month of December. With a view to doing all possible honor to the sportsman's gift, the editor invited his staff to dine with him at the Restaurant Magny, a house renowned for its cook and cellar, and well patronized by Messieurs les Chasseurs. On this momentous occasion the great Magny himself superintended the dinner, and prepared the principal dishes with his own hand. The guests were nineteen in number, and the *menu* was one of the choicest; indeed, Mr. Lion seems to have been the pretext for organizing one of the prettiest and most *recherché* gastronomical fêtes that we have heard of for a long time. The bill of fare was as follows: Huitres de Marennes; Beurre et olives; Potages tapioca et bisque; Bonchée à la Reine; Barbue sauce Hollandaise; Filets à la Rossini; Estouffade de lion à la Méridionale; Cœur de lion à la Castellane; Coq de bruyère flangué de bécasses; Petits pois; Biscuit glacé. Vins: Chablis, Sauterne, Roussillon's champagne, Corton, &c. The dinner, as a specimen of the culinary art, was perfect; but, of course, the great attraction was the lion ham and heart. These dishes were prepared by Magny himself in the following manner: *Estouffade de lion à la méridionale.* Mariner the lion for a week with plenty of spice, oignons, carrots, thyme, bay leaves, garlic, parsley, and cloves; then pour red wine over it—some Burgundy or a strong Southern wine—until it is completely covered, taking care to add a little good cognac. At the end of the week strain the lion on a cloth, remove the sinews, cut it into nice filets, lard them, and put them into a casserole with olive oil. When the outside is slightly browned, remove them from the sauce-pan, and place them *en couronne* in a large frying-pan, along with a third of the marinade, some butter, and the third of a quarter of orange. Prick a few fine olives, with pins, remove the stones, and place them along with the filets half and hour before serving. Four hours' cooking is sufficient. *Cœur de lion à la Castellane.* Chop up a pound of fat bacon and a pound of lean veal, season it well with salt, pepper, and spice; pass it through a strainer, as you would in making a *purée*, after having warmed it on the fire. Now mix a pound of *farce de volaille* with it, adding a little cognac, some Madeira, and half a pound of mushrooms chopped up small. Remove the centre of the heart, fill it with the *farce*, roll it and envelope it in a *pâtee*. Cook it for three hours and a half, and serve it up with a *demi-glace* and a *garniture* of mushroom *farcis*. When Mr. Lion was placed upon the table there was a religious silence, which, however, only lasted for a few seconds, for at the first mouthful a murmur of approbation ran round the table, and the guests with one accord drank to the health of Mr. Cheret and M. Magny, coupling in their admiration the valiant lion-slayer and the clever artiste who had proved himself able to prepare such a delicious dish out of the flesh of this ferocious game, which is more frequently in the habit of eating others than of being eaten itself. In these days of economy it is pleasing to find that even lions in carcase can be utilized, and that no longer is a live dog better than a dead lion. M. Magny should come over to Regent's Park and give Mr. Bartlett a few of these simple recipes.

DEATH AT A DANCE.

A ball was given in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, by the Cannstatter Association, and during its progress Mr. John Bower, President of the association, and one of the leading spirits of the occasion, fell dead while actively participating in its enjoyments. Mr. Bower, a few moments before his death, appeared to be in perfect health, and in full enjoyment of the occasion. He was talking and laughing with a number of his friends when he fell to the floor, it was thought by those near him, only in a joking mood, but those about him were horror-stricken to find on raising him up that he was dead.

TO AVOID EXPLOSIONS.

A circular has been issued from the Philadelphia City Department of Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, recommending that, to avoid explosions to bath and range boilers arising from frozen pipes, the hot water faucets be opened, and allowed to remain open until a circulation with the street mains be established, which will be observed by the water passing freely out of the hot-water openings. Attention to this, it is said, will avert the accidents now frequently occurring from the above cause.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 19, E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25x98.9, situate on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 350 feet east of Second avenue, for $14,130 to Mortimer C. Addoms, plaintiff and attorney in the legal action. The legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of a plot of land (four lots) on Schuyler street, west of Courtlandt avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned to March 15. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

We would call special attention to the proposed sale on Tuesday of next week, by James M. Miller, of the very valuable property No. 359 Broadway, with lot extending through to Franklin street. Also, to the sale on Thursday, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the premises Nos. 99 and 101 John street, and Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cliff street; also the premises Nos. 382, 384, 386, and 388 Ninth avenue, with Nos. 384 and 386 West Thirty-second street.

The only auction noticed for to-day is the following: By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Stuphin, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing nine acres, situate on the north side of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road, and a tract of eight acres, located in the town of Flushing, belonging to the estate of John Ketelltas.

EXCHANGE SALE, FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 39th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 32d st., lot 25x 98.9	$14,130

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Essex st., s. e. corner Delancey st., 25x62.10; John Dotzauer to Auke Dooper	$39,000
Essex st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Delancey st., 24.9x 62.10; S. Niewenhous to A. Dooper	28,000
St. Mark's place, (No. 94,) or 8th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x73.2; Catharine, wife of G. Schneider, to J. Kleinhaus	26,000
Washington st., (Nos. 217, 219, 221,) 52.7x 80.1; W. P. Mix to Susannah P., wife of Christian H. Lilienthal	120,000
Washington st., e. s., (No. 505,) 20.6x77.10; Hudson st., (No. 615,) 24x½ block; M. Banta & G. J. Bogert, Executors of Maria Banta, to William H. Gray	36,000
7th st., n. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x97.6; Jacob Kleinhaus to Catherine Schneider	12,500
17th st., s. s., 244 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92; J. Sobmit to Caroline Zach, half part	9,600
33d st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x98.9; Amelia G., wife of H. T. Cutter, to M. Furst	10,500
50th st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 6th av., 30x40.9; C. O'Conor to W. H. Hays	10,000
74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 59.10; L. Zeiss to T. Schmidt	6,000
118th st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x 100.10; T. Donovan to J. May	7,000
King's Bridge Road to Williamsbridge Road, n. w. s., lots Nos. 58 and 59, map No. 20, C. Darke property, Yonkers, 54x133x50x150; J. A. Hayden & J. R. Whiting to Almira, wife of J. P. Seymour	5.192
Plot on n. w. property line New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 367.6 ft. n. e. of Corsa av., runs n. w. 215 ft. to Centre of Schoolbrook, thence e. following curves 152 ft., thence s. 201 ft. to railroad property, thence s. w. 125 ft., reserving right of way along railroad 25 ft. wide; James Boden to Daniel R. Kendall	1,300

LEASES RECORDED.

4th av., No. 2, (third and fourth floors,) 5 years, per year	$3,500
9th av., No. 429, s. w. corner of 34th st., 5 years, 3 years, per year, $1,800; 2 years, per year	2,000
9th av., No. 503, 5 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY AND 5TH AV. PROPERTY, and an extra wide house on Murray Hill for sale.

I am authorized by the owner, Josiah Jex, to offer the following choice property, to be absolutely sold as follows: Broadway, north-east corner 38th st., 98 feet front by 140 feet deep.

ALSO,

House and lot, brown-stone, 4-story, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs., 30 feet front by 98 feet 9.

FIFTH AVENUE AND NINETY-SECOND STREET—Four lots, 100 feet 8 inches front by 100 feet deep; 5th av. and 126th st., five lots, 100 feet front by 120 feet deep; 5th av. and 127th st., three lots, 75 feet front by 110 feet deep.

For prices and details apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house; all improvements; one block from Central Park. Terms easy. Price, $16,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., No. 6 Pine st., 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE, opposite St. George's Church rectory, a first-class four-story h[illegible] & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWelry re[illegible] years with [illegible] GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY BRANCH OFFICE (opposite principal Orange Depot) will be open on 22d, (Washington's Birthday;) perfect list of properties for sale, rent, or exchange.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, in good, first-class neighborhood, on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

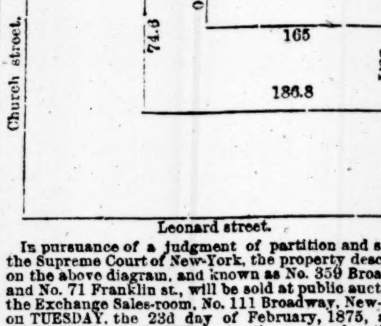
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE SUBurban property in Poughkeepsie, to let, furnished or unfurnished; a first-class house in Poughkeepsie. PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, FOR sale. Apply to C. BRUNS, No. 124 West st., New-York, or to GEORGE J. KIBBEE, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.

SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN STREET PROPERTY.



In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale of the Supreme Court of New-York, the property described on the above diagram, and known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin st., will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock, by James M. Miller, Auctioneer, under the direction of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Referee. There are two five-story stores upon the property, connecting with each other, the Broadway store being an iron and stone front building, and the Franklin street store a marble-front building. The property will be sold subject to mortgages to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $115,000 and interest from Dec. 1, 1874, and subject to a lease of a portion of the premises, which will expire Feb. 1, 1876.

For further particulars inquire of C. W. TOWN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall st., or HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee, No. 152 Broadway, or C. W. BANGS, Defendant's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—"DAVENPORT TRUST."

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY.

NORTH-WEST CORNER JOHN AND CLIFF STS.,

(Nos. 99 and 101 John, and Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cliff st.,)

having a frontage of 40 feet 5 inches on John st. and 91 feet 2 inches on Cliff st., with an extra depth on the north side of over 100 feet.

ALSO,

SIX HOUSES AND LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 9TH AV. AND 32D ST.

Nos. 382, 384, 386, and 388 9th av., and Nos. 384 and 386 West 32d st.,

To be sold at auction

On THURSDAY, Feb. 25,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of A. Norris, James B. Johnston, and John Taylor Johnston, Trustees of the "DAVENPORT TRUST."

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

HOUSE TO LET—TWELVE ROOMS; WATER ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS; SIX CITY LOTS; ROOM FOR GOOD GARDEN; SUMMER-HOUSE; PLENTY OF SHADE; WOULD RENT FOR TERM OF YEARS; IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

F. H. NASH, Morrisana.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Attractive country homes to rent, furnished and unfurnished, all prices; many others for sale, including several desirable shore front properties. Address

J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 228 East 19th st., having all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; rent $1,800. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or seperately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HANOVER SQUARE STORE TO LET.—THE marble store No. 122 Pearl st., 124 feet deep, running through to Water st.; occupied for twenty years past by cotton brokers. Apply to

R. S. LUQUEER & CO., No. 67 Murray st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 18th st., the entire upper part of the building; very desirable for a photographer or other business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BUILDING OF the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

NEW WOODEN DRAW IN CENTRAL BRIDGE.

Proposals in sealed envelopes for a new wooden draw in the Central or Macomb's Dam Bridge over the Harlem River, will be received by the above-mentioned department at No. 36 Union square, New-York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The approximate estimate of the Engineer, of the quantities of new materials required in the draw and the supports on fixed spans, and by which the bids will be tested, is as follows:

4,000 feet, board measure, white oak timber.
39,000 feet, board measure, white pine timber.
26,000 feet, board measure, yellow pine timber.
16,000 feet, board measure, spruce timber.
5,000 pounds of wrought iron.

Contractors must submit only prices for the above-mentioned materials, which prices per foot and per pound are to cover the entire cost of the work.

For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See *City Record.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Resembles mother's milk more closely than any other kind of food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the child. The royal families of England and Russia are supplied with this [illegible] No. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W., and retail of all chemists and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada, who can supply also SAVORY & MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for dyspeptics and invalids.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000

Funded Debt Loan

OF THE

Eastern Railroad Company of Mass.,

Issued in engraved amounts of $1,000 each, coupon or registered,

Payable in Ten Years from Nov. 1, 1874,

at the Agency of the Company in New-York City, with interest payments each May and November at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT.

Holders of Coupons in New-England may receive payment in Boston by giving notice to the Company five days before maturity.

The SINKING FUND provides

That the amount of one per cent. of this issue for the first year, increasing by one-half of one per cent. each succeeding year, being an average annual amount of

$60,000,

will be redeemable at par prior to maturity, by an annual public drawing in Boston, notice by publication being given of the numbers so designated for payment.

Application will be made to have this issue placed on the Regular List of the New-York Stock Exchange.

This road is now in the highest state of efficiency, with largely-increased earnings over last year.

It is one of the oldest roads in New-England, and has paid to its shareholders over two hundred per cent. since it was finished.

The corporation has given no mortgage upon its road, and by the laws of the Commonwealth all its issues have the same lien on the entire property, there being no priority whatever.

The statute also expressly provides that in case mortgages are created hereafter, all existing issues shall be equally protected by a First Lien on the entire property, both real and personal, franchise, equipment, &c.

The EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, for the funding of its entire floating debt, have authorized MESSRS. RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., of BOSTON, to offer the above-described loan for sale to the highest bidders, with the reservation of a minimum price of ninety per cent. and accrued interest, below which price no offers will be accepted. Bids will be received under seal at the office of either of the undersigned, until Monday, the 1st of March, at noon, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Eastern Railroad Loan."

The awards will first be made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

Bids will be received, and full information, with forms of proposal, furnished by

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., Boston.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1875.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WOOLDREDGE, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned have, within a few days, become aware of certain facts connected with the Dubuque roads, which in their judgment make a change in your board of twelve Directors expedient, and the following names are recommended for election at the meeting on the 24th inst., at Chicago:

Jas. M. Walker, Chicago.	N. Thayer, Boston.
C. S. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.	Sidney Bartlett, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Albany.	J. H. Clifford, Boston.
John C. Green, New-York.	W. J. Rotch, New-Bedford.
J. W. Brooks, Boston.	T. J. Coolidge, Boston.

With or without the addition of the undersigned

Information may be had of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., New-York, and of the undersigned. As proxies have already been extensively called for in the interest of the present board, you are now invited, if you approve our suggestion, to attend the meeting or to send proxies of a later date, carefully witnessed, to John N. A. Griswold, care of Ward, Campbell & Co., New-York. Immediate action is necessary. A copy of the usual proxy is, for convenience, annexed, which it will be noted revokes any proxies already given.

(Signed,) J. M. FORBES,
(Signed,) JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD.

Know all men by these presents: That ——, the undersigned stockholder in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, do hereby appoint —— true and lawful attorney, with power of substitution for —— and in —— name to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders in said company, to be held Feb. —, 18—, or at any adjournment thereof, with all the powers —— should possess if personally present, hereby revoking all previous proxies.

Witness —— hand and seal.
Dated, —— [Seal.]

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,

(Payable in London.)

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November	$685,600
Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November	$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 23 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be legally presented, will be held at the offices of the company, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Cash Dividend of FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 3d day of March next, to holders, who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST, [illegible] N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS [illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS [illegible]

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-[illegible] by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

BONDS FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSESSMENT BONDS,

DUE 1879, INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER, SIX PER CENT.

$15,000 EIGHT PER CENT. CITY OF DALLAS (Texas) BONDS.

Apply to

F. W. GILLEY, JR. & CO.,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

STOLEN FROM THE ADAMS EXPRESS Office in Indianapolis, Ind., or while on the road, between Indianapolis and Bridgeport, Conn., per Adams Express, five notes signed in blank by the Sewing-machine Cabinet Company, Sheldon Morris, President; the notes are numbered viz.: fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, and seventy-three. All persons are warned against receiving or discounting these notes.

THE SEWING-MACHINE CABINET COMPANY.
By SHELDON MORRIS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the the 10th instant, and reopen on the 2d March.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of March, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

BULL'S HEAD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Southside Railroad of Long Island, falling due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, who can command $40,000 to $50,000 capital, and desires to do safe, conservative business, would connect himself with a substantial, first-class firm, or commence business with a partner of not less capital than himself, controlling investment or other perfectly safe accounts. Address, giving particulars, with real name, (which shall be strictly confidential,) F. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A GOOD, safe, well-established, profitable business; goods are sold to stores and jobbers; about 400 customers on books; present owner is engaged in other business in same city, and will give a purchaser all assistance in his power to enhance his interest; price, $2,800; cash required, $1,500; balance on one year's time; none need apply only those that desire a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, Lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY STORE BUSINESS—MANY YEARS established; large and prosperous; advancing years and failing health cause for selling. Address

J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
his attorney in fact.

f20-law6m8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.

By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.

f20-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.

jan30-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
of said deceased.

d12-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.

o15-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, [illegible] BREEDEN [illegible]

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

ATTENDANT.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT English servant, to wait on a lady, and sew and take care of her wardrobe and room; is accustomed to packing and traveling. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant a position of trust as companion to a lady, assistant housekeeper, or will travel; City references. Address, for one week, M. M. M., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—A LADY WHO HAS TRAVELED abroad wishes to go again as companion, during the coming Summer. Address Traveling Companion, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very capable and industrious young girl; is a good waitress; also a neat chamber-maid, and would not object to assist with the washing; can furnish good City references. Call at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl with good references; good waitress and chamber-maid; willing, quiet, strong, and industrious; speaks English. Call at the Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress, with good City references; can wait on a lady or grown children; has her own machine. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, HIGHLY REspectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowl, soups, pastries, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; can get up side dishes, &c.; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTestant woman as thorough cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; makes desserts of great variety; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WELL RECOMmended; can do any kind of cooking; is smart, active, quick, very neat, speaks good English. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; washing objected; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO OUT BY the day or week; best City references. Call or address B. C., No. 164 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO OUT BY the day or week; best City references. Address B. C., No. 164 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMan for general house-work in this City or in Jersey City, where she has good reference; is tidy, active, capable, and willing. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., corner 10th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A GOOD, CLEAN, WELSH girl, with reference, a steady place to work; can do general or down-stairs work; is a good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a laundress or laundress and chamber-maid, who has lived with her three years. Call at No. 8 East 24th st., Saturday morning, between the hours of 9 and 11.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMpetent young women; one as first-class laundress, other as first-class waitress; no objection to light chamber-work; first-class City references. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., one flight up, room No. 8, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; has good City references. Can be seen at 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; understands her duties perfectly; has the best of City references. Seen at 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY capable of bringing up a child on the bottle and taking the entire charge of it night and day; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED FRENCH girl as nurse; can do plain sewing, and would not object to a little chamber-work. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a child to nurse, about two years old, at her own residence; comfortable and good home guaranteed; good reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., second flight, front.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT SCOTCH WOman, as nurse for an invalid, or nurse and seamstress; is qualified to fill either position; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST class infant's nurse, in City or country, with excellent City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class seamstress and nurse of growing children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW BY the day or week in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Kate, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can polish and do all kinds of fluting and puffing of fineries and lace; all orders promptly attended to; the best of City reference. Call at No. 323 West 42d st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED THIRTY-one; a thorough, good waiter; best City reference. Apply to J. J., No. 148 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; understands the care of road horses thoroughly, and can take care of a small garden if required, tend furnace, and make himself useful; temperate and obliging; good City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Englishman, aged thirty; is a first-class, careful, stylish driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. V., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be recommended in every particular; is married; no incumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; married, one child; satisfactory references. Address John Martin, Orange, N. J.

HERDSMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, thoroughly competent; has had charge of the fine blooded stock of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt for the last two years, and has first-class recommendations from said gentleman; understands also to take care of horses and to drive, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Julius Ferbeck, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, WHO speaks French and English well, as waiter in a private family; he has the very best of references and understands his business in every capacity. Address H. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN in a private family as first man, or would take a single-handed place; no objection to the country; fully understands his duties; has first-class City references. Address G., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; City references; wages expected, $35 to $40. Address R. R., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN AS second, or footman; speaks good English; willing, quiet, and industrious; wages no object; well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NEW-YORK colored man in a private family or first-class boarding-house; private family preferred. Address G., No. 75 Thompson st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A FRENCH, SWISS, OR GERMAN [illegible] City reference [illegible] Address Box 1,171 Post Office [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEB. 18, A GOLD CHAIN, WITH BLUE AND [illegible] Locket [illegible] to No. 321 West 23d st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BELGIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA...WED., Feb. 24 | JAVA......WED., March 10
ALGERIA...WED., March 3 | *CUBA......WED., March 17
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ...SATURDAY, March 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at lower rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway,
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Erin......Feb. 16, 11 A. M. | The Queen. March 6, 3 P. M.
Italy......Feb. 20, 3 P. M. |
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
France..........Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 23, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 30, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, March 13, at noon.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.
Steamer GOETHE sails on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 2 P. M., from pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken, N. J.
Steamer SCHILLER will follow TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 4 P. M.
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, March 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, April 7
and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 20.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS..........Feb. 23.
ETNA..........March 13.
HAYTI.
ANDES..........Feb. 25.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS..........March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 13, 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:
ALASKA..........March 1
CITY OF TOKIO..........March 15
For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
PENNSYLVANIA...Feb. 16 | OHIO..........March 4
*MANHATTAN...Feb. 18 | *MINNESOTA...March 11
INDIANA..........Feb. 25 | ILLINOIS..........March 18
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Nederland,	March 10	Switzerland,	Feb. 26
Vaderland,	April 3	State of Nevada,	March 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Feb. 14	State of Nevada,	Feb. 26
Vaderland,	March 10	Switzerland,	March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 11
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Yeddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. | Colombo, Th'sday, April 15.
Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.
First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cases and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mr. HENRY VARLEY, of London, will speak Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Bible Readings every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and preaching every evening at 8 o'clock, except on Saturday.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Dr. Bellows, Pastor, will preach Sunday, Feb. 21, at 11 A. M., and in the evening, at 7:45, will deliver the fourth sermon on "Family Life and Training." All seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. Rev. William Kirkus in the evening. Subject of evening service—"Christian Compromise."

AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday, by Rev. Dr. Foss at 10:30 A. M. and by Rev. Dr. Chapman at 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at close of services. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

A SERMON IN COMMEMORATION OF Major Joseph, Doctor Edward, and Mr. Henry Delafield, will be preached by Rev. Dr. Weston, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, next Sunday afternoon. Service at 4 o'clock.

A MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT.—THE MESSENGER foretold by our Lord, (see Matt. xvii., 11,) will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Sealed Book of Revelation opened."

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHINGTON Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 7:30 P. M., and Rev. Dr. De Puy, at 10:30 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Free seats. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Subject for the evening, "Heaven." Rev. George O Phelps, Pastor.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach Sunday morning, at 10:30. Subject—"Unitarianism versus the Bible."

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor,
Rev. WM. H. THOMAS.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. All are cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.
57th st. near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11.
"The Moral Influence of Universalism and Calvinism Contrasted"—a review of some statements made by Rev. Mr. Talmage, of Brooklyn.
EVENING AT 7:45.
A familiar talk with young people on "Realizable Ideals."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning; subject—"The Gospel Feast: All Things are Ready;" evening—"The Gospel Introduced into Europe." Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Feb. 21., morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. N. L. Briggs, of Bridgeport, Conn., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Hamilton Lee, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st., Rev. Wm. R. Alger.—Morning subject, "Uses of Great Men," illustrated by example of Washington. Evening, "Lessons for American People from the Life and Character of Washington." Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 21st inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BETWEEN 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D.D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. A. P. Lyon, and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER of Madison av. and 28th st.—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Divine services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. W. Everett, Jr., of Chicago, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

COOPER UNION.—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. D. Stuart Dodge will preach to the people in the large Hall of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D., in the morning, Rev. M. S. Terry, the Pastor, in the evening. Subject—"The Beast and the False Prophet."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 21st inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Preaching Sunday next by Rev. W. Gould, District Chairman, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Gospel free and unadulterated.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—At morning service, 10:30 o'clock, Rev. Henry Varley, the distinguished English evangelist, will preach. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches at evening service, 7:30 o'clock. All cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A splendid four-story brown-stone house; size, 19x55; lot 100; in perfect order; price only $22,000; very little cash wanted.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7 P. M., conducted by the Brooklyn Praying Band, David W. Price, leader. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D.D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., WEST of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, preaches morning and evening. Mr. Varley, the evangelist. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY, New-York.—The children of this mission will give, Sunday afternoon, a service of song, singing the hymns and tunes of a hundred years age, service to commence at 3:30 o'clock. Public cordially invited. Wm. D. Clegg, Superintendent.

HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON.—SUNDAY evening.—Preaching 8 o'clock; Bible readings 4 o'clock P. M., and preaching 8 o'clock evening on every day, (except Saturday,) at ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HOW GOD HAS RESTORED THE WORSHIP of the One Catholic Church.—Lecture by Rev. W. W. Andrews in the Catholic Apostolic Church, West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Sunday 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, TWO LARGE rooms on second and third story, alcove, hot and cold water; first-class board; also single rooms; references.

NO. 673 7TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—Pleasant, sunny rooms, with board; hot and cold water; Broadway cars pass the door; prices moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-story front and hall rooms, fourth-story front and hall rooms to let, with board; location, table, and reference first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; references.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1st of March, an elegantly furnished floor; highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

TWO SUNNY SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms, also, a single room, to rent, with board, to parties seeking a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished fourth-story front room, with board. References.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—HALL ROOM TO let, with board; best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A QUIET GENTLEMAN, ABSENT part of the time, furnished room, or room and bedroom, with fire, gas, bath, on West Side, in a private family, not in a boarding-house; would like breakfast or board when in the City. Address, with full details and terms, R. L. S., Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN IN STRICTLY private family, German preferred, second-floor room with two bedrooms, unfurnished or furnished, breakfast or full board, in good neighborhood east, near 14th st. Address, stating terms, P., Box 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; large and small room; will furnish everything except carpets, fire, and gas. Address, stating lowest terms, B. H. W., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FRENCH PRIVATE family, for a young lady, where she can improve in the language; location must be good; table and accommodations first class; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no boarders preferred, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse, between 15th and 30th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. Fletcher Hamblin Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Meetings every evening during the meeting. We welcome all.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. W. Kidd, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Body and Soul." Sunday-school at 3. Bible class at 4 P. M.

MR. E. V. WILSON LECTURES FOR SOCIETY of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway. Mr. Wilson will give a special test séance, at which spirits are described and correct dates of remarkable incidents in life, &c., are given, commencing at 3 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. George L. Walker, D. D., late of the First Congregational Church, New-Haven, is expected to preach in this church on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MR. HENRY VARLEY, THE EVANGELIST, from London, England, will preach in Grace Baptist Chapel, 27th st., west of 9th av., at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. All invited.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The "Primary" class this afternoon as usual; also, the "Superintendents'" next Tuesday afternoon. The "Normal" class, Dr. John H. Vincent conductor, next Friday evening in chapel of Dr. Crosby's church. All teachers are invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.; Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter—Morning service at 10:30. Subject—"Mistaken Christians." Evening service at 7:30. Subject—"The Use of the Means of Grace." Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church to-morrow, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Halsted's Praying Band will hold services all day, at 10:30 morning, at 3 afternoon, and at 7 evening. Visitors are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning, at 10:30; subject—"The Emotive Power of God." Evening, at 7:30; subject—"A Discreet and Skillful Management of the Ship during the Voyage of Life."

REV. R. S. MORAN, D. D., WILL PREACH IN the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. to-morrow. Subjects—morning: "The Religious Work of To-day." Evening—"The Incentives to Christian Labor." The public are cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10:30 o'clock, on "Songs in Sorrow," and in the evening on the "Folly of Indecision" Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS, SUPERINTENDENT of City Missions, will preach in the North Dutch Chapel at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The New Birth: its Process and Progress." Evening—"The Soul's Ruin."

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR MADISON Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. J. M. REID, D. D., WILL PREACH AT 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN SEVENTEENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d av., on Sunday morning and evening.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30. The Rector will resume his place in the chancel and pulpit.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av. Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; other days at 8, 12, and 4, and on Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M. The mission, conducted by Rev. P. B. Morgan, will begin Sunday evening, March 7.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10TH ST.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach in the morning, and Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, at the evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT NO. 138 West 24th st.—Elder A. Simpson, of Vermont, will preach next Sabbath, on the "Prophecies and Truth" now due, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"HOUSEHOLD GOVERNMENT."
Evening:
"THE ADVANTAGES OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP."
Baptism after evening sermon.
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach at 7 P. M. on "Religion and Business Success." Morning service at 10:30; sabbath-school at 9; missionary meeting at 2. Seats free. All invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL SING.—Hon. William E. Dodge and other prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. No. 165 West 26th st. Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. James Fleck, of Armagh, Ireland, will preach in the morning, and Rev. S. M. Hamilton, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., in the evening. Communion services immediately after the morning sermon, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
THE BIG BONANZA.
A RECOGNIZED SUCCESS!! THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY!!
UNRESTRAINED LAUGHTER THROUGHOUT.
The whole Company in BRILLIANT LOCAL CHARACTERS, including
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. RINGGOLD,
Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss VARIAN, and
NELLIE MORTIMER.
MATINEE SATURDAY,
At 1:30, of
THE BIG BONANZA.
*** In consequence of the very great success of THE BIG BONANZA all other novelties are postponed for the present, and RESERVED SEATS may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!
MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1875.
On this occasion, Mr. Daly will give two performances of the present greatly successful comedy of THE BIG BONANZA!
THE FIRST—To take place at the WALNUT STREET THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA, IN THE AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.
THE SECOND—To take place at the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, NEW-YORK, IN THE EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
The identical members of the company as above, playing in both cities, A SPECIAL TRAIN being engaged for the occasion.
Seats for either or both performances may be secured at the BOX OFFICE, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERA BALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
Under the patronage of
A committee of distinguished gentlemen
THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES,
LA DANSE DES INSECTES.
One Hundred Persons in
Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.
Tickets at Decker's, No. 33 Union Square, Delmonico's, 14th st., Broadway and Chambers st., No. 114 Broadway, and all other regular ticket offices.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of the season of 1874 and 1875, at
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1875,
for the first time in this country.
SCHUBERT'S GRAND MASS IN E FLAT.
Also, for the first time, a Scriptural idyl, the latest composition of L. Damrosch, entitled
"RUTH AND NAOMI."
Grand Chorus, Full Orchestra, and the following Eminent Soloists:
Miss Harriet Redloe..........Soprano
Miss Anna Drasdil..........Contralto
Mr. Alexander Bischoff..........Tenor
Mr. Franz Remmertz..........Bass
Mr. S. P. Warren..........Organist
Dr. L. Damrosch..........Conductor
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Two Pieces.	Double Bill.
GOLD HUNTER'S BRIDE and MARKED FOR LIFE.	MARKED FOR LIFE and GOLD HUNTER'S BRIDE.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
6TH AV. AND 23D ST.
The grand hall in this building, capable of seating over one thousand persons, is now to let for lectures, concerts, and similar objects. Apply on the premises.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

STEAM-BOATS.

WANTED—TO BUY OR CHARTER, A STEAMER of the size of the Sylvan Dell for a short trip running out of New-York. Address offer and description of boat, with price, to J. SAMMIS, No. 337 West 35th st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Feb. 18, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Feb. 18, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and LOUIS M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Moses Falk and Louis M. Phillips, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and take notice that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, under the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New York, on the eighth day of February, 1875.
f13-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias W. Taylor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the first day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1875.
f6-1aw3wS* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLEMENTINE T. RICHARDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, February 19th, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fifth day of March, 1875, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the Assignee has filed in the office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. BERRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James F. Berry, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875.
fe6-1aw3w8 TITUS B. ELDRIDGE, No. 157 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FEIST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Feist, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1875. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Assignee,
f13-1aw3w8* No. 51 Chambers st., New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME! HIPPODROME!
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HIPPODROME! HIPPODROME!
HIPPODROME!
HIPPODROME!
CLOSING DAYS IN NEW-YORK.
CLOSING DAYS IN NEW-YORK.
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, FEB. 20.
TWO
TWO
GREAT
GREAT
RACES!
RACES!
FIRST—Mile and repeat, between six of New-York City favorites.
SECOND—MATCH RACE, two miles and repeat, between the celebrated trotters Bay Sides, owned by Dan Castelio, and Pilot, owned by E. Doty. Bay Sides ridden by Johnny Murphy.
MATINEE AS USUAL.
At which is given the entire two hours' programme.
Look out for extraordinary attractions at Monday's Matinée—Washington's Birthday. Next week (closing week) Trotting every night.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
To-day two Performances. Matinee and Evening.
This Afternoon at 1:30. This Evening at 8.
Last Performances Last Performances
of the brilliant comedy drama, written expressly for Mr. TOOLE, OFF THE LINE.
Mr. TOOLE, (in his original character)......Harry Coke
Followed by the Dickensonian sketch,
THE DODGER.
William Dawkins, alias the Artful Dodger, with song..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
Concluding with DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
John Grumley..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
FIRST TOOLE MATINEE, TO-DAY, at 1:30 P. M.
In preparation, THE GREAT TRIAL,
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK,
with Mr. J. L. TOOLE as BUZFUZ.
Next Week Last Appearances of Mr. Toole.

MACCABE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MACCABE will give two brilliant representations of his highly-successful entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
TO-DAY, AT ROBINSON HALL.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Last week but one of FREDERIC MACCABE, who, in consequence of prior engagements, is compelled to bring to a termination his
TRIUMPHANT CAREER IN NEW-YORK,
where, during the last five months, he has played the most brilliant engagement ever known in this City.
Last week of the present attractive programme of
PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Ventriloquism and Character Delineations, including THE WANDERING MINSTRELS and SIR ROWLAND, THE RUFF-UN.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

"SINGIN SKEWL"
BY THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF HOWARD MISSION,
IN ANCIENT COSTUME.
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.
Aunt POLLY BASSET, ye Skewl Marm,
will bite ye tuninge forke and beate ye tyme at eight by ye towne clock.
N. B.—Ye price to enter will be foure York shillins.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF
PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS,
NOW OPEN AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS.
Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.
Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
MR. A. H. SHELDON.
WEALTH AND CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. A. H. SHELDON.
STRING OF PEARLS.
THEODORE LOYAL.
WEALTH AND CRIME.
In preparation, EIGHTY DAYS AROUND THE WORLD.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
RENEWED SUCCESS OF
PARIS BY NIGHT.
ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
Admission, (no extras,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART.
MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—TWELFTH POPULAR concert, Feb. 20, 3 P. M.—Miss W. E. Benziger, soprano; Mr. W. S. Leggat, tenor; Mr. L. F. Weissmann, baritone; Mr. H. Bialla, organist; Mr. Caryl Floris, accompanist; Miss Sophie Flora Heilbron, the wonderfully-gifted pianiste. Admission, with reserved seats, fifty cents, at Gurley's book store, under the hall.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. B. HINDS, Hempstead, L.I., N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES TO LADIES of neglected education; great attention paid. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the
26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,
at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."
The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the mortgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.
J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard Edwin. Meadames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell, will appear.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 20, 100th performance of the SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. Lester Wallack begs to attract notice to the performance next SATURDAY NIGHT, being the
HUNDREDTH NIGHT
of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT'S engagement
and of his Irish drama
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
The pleasure these performances have given the public will render excusable some special attention to visitors next Staurday evening in the form of a souvenir to commemorate the occasion.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
ON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
NEXT MONDAY,
Feb. 22,
GRAND MATINEE,
GRAND MATINEE,
At 1:30,
Being the 101st appearance of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
as
CONN
in
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SIXTIETH TO SIXTY-SEVENTH TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.	The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Verson, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, TENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.
SPECIAL MATINEE ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS.
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,
HENRY V.
Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA AT THE PARK THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE TRIUMPH SWELLS.
Crowded houses hang with delight on its
GAY AND BRILLIANT MUSIC
and command with acclamation the repetition of each FAVORITE AIR.
MLLE. CORALIE GEOFFROY
in the dual title rôle, associated with Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. KID, Mlle. DOREL, Mlle. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER. AN OPERATIC CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA led by Mr. VAN GEHL. New and elegant scenery by Matt. Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. Costumes from Paris.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart is happy to announce the recovery and reappearance of
M. DE QUERCEY,
in his original character of Mourzouk.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages.
TERMS—Classes of three pupils, $10 per quarter.
Classes of two pupils, $15 per quarter.
Strictly PRIVATE lessons, $30 per quarter.
SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE QUARTER begins from date of entrance.
MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ANTOINE REIF, JR., GEORGE W. MORGAN, W. F. MILLS, AUGUST ARNOLD, Signor E. MARZO, A. STEINHAUS, MARK HOLLAND, altogether forty-one eminent artists and professors, give their personal attention to the different branches at the New-York Conservatory.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
THE GARNELLAS—REAPPEARANCE.
The most wonderful Gymnasts on earth.
COTTON and BIRDUE, masters of Song and Dance.
LITTLE PAULINE and her Liliputian Pony.
FREDRICKS and LEON, the famed Acrobats.
Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Gus Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Alice Harrison, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats secured.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—EIGHTEENTH night, second season. SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND horse blankets; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—You are invited by your much esteemed friend Col. Frank W. Sterry, to meet with the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock M., 22d of February, 1875, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery, to celebrate the birthday of Gen. George Washington, the father of our country. Let every veteran in this and adjacent counties attend in uniform if they have, if not cockade on hat. By order,
GEN. H. RAYMOND.
COL. ABRAHAM DALLY.

LECTURES.

"THE HUGUENOTS AND THEIR FAITH."—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered in the Westminster Church, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. J. K. DEMAREST, of Smithville Flats, N. Y. Collection to defray expenses.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC.
MARCH, 1875.
Now ready, and for sale everywhere.
MARK TWAIN
narrates the Perplexities of "Cub" Piloting, in an amusing paper called "OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI."
DAVID A. WELLS,
in an article under the title "TAXATION WITHOUT JURISDICTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL," presents some very important facts, which will arrest the attention of every capitalist.
HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN
tells a Northern story, "ASATHOR'S VENGEANCE; or, THE MOUNTAIN-TAKEN MAID."
JULES MARCOU
brings forward some novel, curious, and very interesting considerations respecting the "ORIGIN OF THE NAME AMERICA," showing how little Amerigo Vespucci had to do with it.
F. B. SANBORN
relates further details of "THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF JOHN BROWN."
HENRY JAMES, JR.,
takes his hero, RODERICK HUDSON, to Rome, and carries forward his story a good pace.
N. S. SHALER
writes of "A STATE SURVEY FOR MASSACHUSETTS."
W. J. HOPPIN
gives a striking account of "HISTORICAL PORTRAITS LATELY EXHIBITED IN PARIS."
JOHN JAMES PIATT
treats of the remarkable poet FORCEYTHE WILSON, who excited so much interest a few years since, and there are poems by PAUL H. HAYNE, ROSE TERRY COOKE, LOUISA BUSHNELL, and others.
RECENT LITERATURE, ART, MUSIC, AND EDUCATION
are ably represented by reviews and editorial papers.
TERMS: 35 cents a number; $4 a year, postage free.
H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston,
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK GOLD ROOM.
By K. CORNWALLIS, Esq., New-York.
and other interesting articles in the
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW
FOR MARCH.
No. 111 William st., New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

THE VALUE OF IMPORTUNITY IN PRAYER—PRAYER IS COMMUNION WITH GOD.

The Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church was held at the usual hour last evening. A large congregation was in attendance, and after the preliminary exercises Mr. Beecher spoke. He said: An attentive study of the four Gospels, an attentive study of the different Evangelists, shows that the Sermon on the Mount has not been reported by any of them in full. There are differences in the reports of the beatitudes and of the Lord's Prayer. Probably this sermon was an interlocutory discourse, and we have its conspicuous elements only. The record is probably not full, as very few parts of Christ's life are recorded as fully as we now write biographies. In Luke, we have the parable of the man coming to a friend at night for two loaves; and again, in Luke xviii., the parable of the unjust judge. These men granted answers to prayer on account of importunity. I think there is an unconscious conspiracy in the world to take away our God, and one of its forms is to rob us of faith in prayer. One teaches that there is a God, but He is inaccessible; another, that we cannot find Him. All this rips up the New Testament down to the keel, for if any point is insisted upon in it, it is to pray. These two paragraphs are stumbling blocks at first. The first shows a man going to a friend—and a friend is a good thing to have when you are in trouble—[laughter]—he goes to his friend at night for two loaves, as another friend has come to him hungry. The friend says: "Don't plague me. I'm tucked up in bed with my children." Now, isn't that a mean fellow. But by and by he says to himself: "I shan't get to sleep if I don't do this," and he does it. The unjust judge is bothered by a woman, and he finally says: "This woman follows me like a flea. I don't care anything about God, nor about men, but my easiest way to get rid of her is to vindicate her," and he does it. Now the higher a man's motive is the better and broader will be the help he gives. How much more would they do these things if they had better motives. If a mean—the meanest of men will hear the cry of distress, how much more will He who never slumbers nor sleeps, whose watch is closer than a mother's over a sick babe, do good to His creatures. We can scarcely appreciate the force of these parables as they are in our text. Modern skepticism says, "Well, prayer may benefit you by a reactionary moral influence," and that talk kills prayer at once. But prayer is not in vain, although a man cannot pray a crop of corn. Men think they prove that God cannot answer prayer, because He's got His machine fixed, and the angels take turns, day by day, grinding it, and if He stops it to answer a prayer He breaks a wheel. I don't pretend to say how it is He answers prayer, but He does. Prayer is communion with God, not merely asking for things. My little grandchild comes to me often and says, "Grandpa, give me a whipping." I have a drawer in which I keep sweets, and when I give them to the children, in the frolic I whip them; so in my house the children ask for whippings, but they mean sugar plums. The little one may not get them every day, but she gets them often enough to remember and to come for more. Let no doubt come. We have a thousand answers to prayer that we don't know anything about, as a man might get a check in a letter and it lie hidden with papers on his desk. Those who commune with God are always believers in prayer. It is a guard and buckler. 'If God be for us, who can be against us.' Amen.

After a pause he put the usual question as to whether any one had anything to add or any questions to ask. There being no response, he then gave out the hymn. After the singing came the prayer, and the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation retired.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE ROBBERY OF PASSENGERS ON THEIR CARS—A JUDGMENT OF OVER $16,000 AGAINST THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN COMPANY—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Within the past few years, and a short time before the removal of the New-Haven Depot from Twenty-seventh street to Forty-second street, Jason Weeks, a resident of Bangor, Me., a jeweler by trade, and Postmaster of his city under the Administration of President Lincoln, took passage thence to Quincy, Ill., having a through ticket covering the line of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad. When the train arrived at Forty-second street, in this City, it was broken up, and the passenger cars, attached two together, were drawn by horses to the Twenty-seventh Street Depot. In the rear car of one of these detached trains Mr. Weeks rode to Twenty-seventh street. On the way down a number of passengers resident in this City, or stopping here, got out, so that when the cars arrived at the depot the only passengers in Mr. Weeks' car were himself and an old gentleman of about equal age—sixty years—and three or four ladies. At this point the leading car was detached and run into the depot, the car in which Mr. Weeks was remaining a few moments on the track. At this time Mr. Weeks got up to look out of the door, when several men, not passengers, got on board the car, some of whom seized him by the hands and pushed him against the stove, others pulled his hat over his eyes, while the remainder of the gang robbed him of railroad and other bonds valued at $16,000. Mr. Weeks then brought suit against the company to recover the value of his bonds, claiming that the loss thereof occurred in consequence of the negligence of the company not affording sufficient protection to its passengers. The case was tried, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, the plaintiff being represented by Messrs. Mudgett and Nutter, as attorneys, and Mr. Luther R. Marsh as counsel; the defendant by Mr. William E. Bennett, as attorney, and Mr. Childs, of Stamford, Conn., as counsel. The facts seemed to be beyond dispute, and the case turned on the legal responsibility of the defendant.

Judge Van Brunt, while characterizing the question involved as both new and important, submitted for the decision of the jury whether or not the company or its officers had been guilty of negligence in not better protecting from violence the passengers traveling over the road.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full value of the bonds—$16,000—with interest thereon from the date of the robbery, making, in all, $16,-685 47.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

Col. Burton and Col. Kirk were until recently what is technically known as aids to the Surveyor in the Custom-house. Their office was to exercise a general supervision over the examination of all baggage arriving at this port. The various lines of steamers were divided equally between them, not alone as regards the number of ships plying to this port, but also the quality of the cargoes they usually carried. Their positions were responsible and lucrative. Col. Burton formerly had the entire port under his care, but some years since the work was divided between himself and Brainerd Howell. Howell was subsequently removed, and Kirk was given his place. Col. Burton has now reassumed entire charge of the port, and Col. Kirk is no longer seen around the Surveyor's office. Col. Burton's aids, George Williams, Col. Kibbe, and William Benjamin, and Col. Kirk's aids, Alonzo Williams and Frank Henderson, all report together for duty to Col. Burton. Col. Kirk's brother was assigned to duty as inspector in charge of the Hoboken stores, the warehouse through which the recent silk smuggling frauds were carried on. Shortly after the discovery of the frauds Inspector Kirk was removed from the Hoboken stores and assigned to district duty in this City. Rumor at the time connected a high official in the Surveyor's department with the frauds, but his name was not made known.

MR. BERGH AND THE GRAND JURY.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday served upon District Attorney Phelps the proofs of Mr. Bergh's charges against the last Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Phelps declines to disclose the nature of the proofs adduced pending the argument on the matter, which comes up before Recorder Hackett on Tuesday next, in General Sessions. Mr. Bergh has served among his proofs the affidavits of himself and several officers of his society, and those of a number of other witnesses, setting forth that although they were in attendance before the Grand Jury and ready to testify to a brutal cock-fight in a Rivington street basement of which they were eye-witnesses, they were not called, the Grand Jury examining only some two or three unimportant witnesses and then dismissing the complaint. Mr. Bergh is very indignant at the conduct of the Grand Jury in the matter, and the latter body were equally indignant at the comments passed upon their action by Mr. Bergh.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC EMBEZZLER.

Augustus Wackerhagen, a resident of Brooklyn, and late a book-keeper in the New-York office of the second department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was arrested by Officer Keirns and brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled bonds of the company of the face value of $18,000 and market value of $4,500. Mr. J. B. Power, General Agent of the company, made an affidavit that Wackerhagen, on Jan. 18, confessed to him that at various times since Feb. 4, 1874, he had embezzled bonds to the amount specified, and had disposed of them to several persons and converted the proceeds to his own use. Wackerhagen, on being arraigned, said that he was thirty-three years old; that he had no counsel; was unprepared at present to say whether he would demand an examination or not, and that as to the charge against him he had nothing to say then as to his guilt or innocence. He was temporarily committed, in default of $10,000 bail, to give him time to consult counsel.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

AN OLD BURGLARY COME TO LIGHT—A NEW ONE EXPOSED.

On Tuesday evening last the store of Francis Joseph, merchant tailor, on the second floor of No. 95 Duane street, was visited by burglars and robbed of $900 worth of cloth and clothing. The robbery was committed between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, and the burglars forced open the front door leading from the street, and also the door leading from the hallway on the second floor with a "jimmy." The Policeman on post passed the store while the burglars had possession of the place, and saw the door open, but paid no attention to the matter, as he thought Mr. Joseph was staying down town later than usual. He passed the place again at 8 o'clock, and the door being still open, he entered and examined the premises, and discovered the robbery. No trace of the thieves or the stolen goods was obtained until yesterday. It appears that last April 412 dozen pen knives and pocket knives, valued at $2,000, were stolen from the premises of Messrs. Friedman & Lauterjung, No. 14 Warren street. A portion of this property was traced to the possession of Adam and Mary Walter, and was found at their residence, No. 122 Attorney street. The parties were arrested by Officers Walker and Parrish, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and locked up at the Delancey Street Police Station. A search warrant was obtained, and on searching the premises the officers discovered a large quantity of cloth and new clothing, which was evidently the proceeds of a burglary. The goods were seized by the Police, and yesterday Mr. Joseph identified them as the property stolen from his store on Tuesday evening. The prisoners, who said that the goods had been left at their residence by some stranger for safe keeping, were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and were committed for examination.

Sigismund Andrews, of No. 95 Pitt street, one of the witnesses in the case, testified that on April 15, Mrs. Walter called on him at No. 82 Willett street and hired storage room for three trunks and a bag, which were brought in a covered wagon and left on the premises the next morning. A few days afterward Adam Walter, and a man named Santman called on Andrews, and opened the trunks, which contained cutlery, and gradually removed it.

A CONTEST OVER THE BELT.

BOTH COMBATANTS KNOCKED OUT OF TIME BY THE UMPIRE.

On the calendar of Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 3, yesterday, held by Judge Donohue, was the case of William Reitmeyer against Sigmund D. Rosenbaum and others. Yesterday was short cause day, and the rule of the court in respect to such causes is that, if not tried within one hour, the trial shall be discontinued and the cause sent to the foot of the calendar. The suit was brought to recover $98, being the value of a lot of ladies' belts, sold by plaintiff to defendants, and returned by the latter as not being according to order. A number of merchants in the trade were examined as to the existence of a recognized custom in the trade regulating the length of ladies' belts. These testified that when ladies' belts were ordered there was a recognized custom in the market that they should not be less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-three inches long. No normal form of any woman fit to wear a belt, it was testified to by these experts, could be girdled by any belt shorter than twenty-seven inches, (one expert, himself more developed than his associates, limiting it to twenty-eight inches,) while no woman should exceed in girth thirty-three inches. Plaintiff, and others in his behalf, testified that belts as short as twenty-one inches were recognized in the market. While counsel on both sides were eagerly engaged—the one in putting and the other objecting to questions on the subject of market custom—Judge Donohue suddenly interfered and stopped the contest. This trial has now, said the Judge, occupied more than an hour. I am particular in calling your attention to this, as the case, involving only $98, should never have been brought in this court, but should have been brought in one of the smaller courts, where a trial could be reached in a few days, and at a cost not exceeding one-fourth of the amount incurred in this court; it goes to the foot of the calendar. The astonished legal gladiators on both sides received this news with evident disrelish, but counsel for defendants sought consolation from the court in the form of an order compelling plaintiff's attorney to pay the costs of the day, which was denied. Counsel for plaintiff urged that defendants were non-residents, and he was therefore compelled to bring the suit in this court. No, said Judge Donohue, they were doing business here, and you could have had an attachment from the Marine Court.

Counsel for defendants—They were served here.

Judge Donohue—That settles it. It is the desire of the Judges of this court to discourage the bringing of these small suits in this court, whereby increased delay and expense is imposed on the parties, while in these respects they can be much better disposed of in the smaller courts. This case is a very proper one in which to enforce the rule of the court, and I therefore dispose of it accordingly.

TAMPERING WITH A NOTE AND SWEARING FALSELY.

On July 8, 1874, a case was tried in the Civil Court of the Sixth Judicial District, in which Alexander F. MacKenzie, who resides at No. 470 Fourth avenue, and keeps a real estate office at No. 745 Sixth avenue, sued Mrs. Caroline G. Webster, widow of George Webster, of No. 114 East Twenty-seventh street, to recover the value of an alleged unpaid note, purporting to be made by defendant, as "binding on my separate estate," and to be indorsed by Donald Grant. He was subsequently charged with having perjured himself in thus swearing, by Mrs. Webster, the defendant, but his arrest was postponed in order to find William Walter Palmer, an alleged material witness whom MacKenzie, it was charged, had "spirited away." It was found that Palmer went on a spree with money alleged to have been given him to run away, and was committed some time ago after being drunk and disorderly. He made an affidavit that he had seen MacKenzie forge the indorsement to the note and add the words binding the estate of the maker of it. In addition to this an affidavit was made by George S. Hotchkiss that he had previously seen MacKenzie tampering with the note. MacKenzie was arrested and brought before Justice Smith at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and in answer to the usual questions, replied that he was sixty-two years old, was born in Nova Scotia, and was not guilty. He waived an examination, and gave $3,000 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, William Wagner, of No. 269 William street, becoming his surety.

CONTRADICTORY COLORED WITNESSES.

Alexander Bright, a Virginia negro, who said he was the brother of Rev. Dr. Bright, a colored Methodist clergyman, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with stealing two silver goblets and a quantity of clothing, the property of Mrs. Mollie Johnson, a colored woman, living at No. 223 West Forty-second street, with whom he boarded for a week. The case displayed an extraordinary ignorance of time on the part of the witnesses, all of whom were colored people. Mrs. Johnson, together with her husband and daughter, were positive that Bright was the man who boarded with them and stole their property, but could give no idea of the time or season of the year of the occurrence. Johnson himself, when asked by District Attorney Nolan whether the offense was committed in Summer, said he thought it was, and in the next breath agreed with the suggestion of counsel for the defense that the theft had taken place in the cold weather. The length of his acquaintance with the prisoner also conveniently ranged from a few months to two years, according to the questions of opposing counsel. A number of witnesses were examined for the defense, and positively testified that the prisoner had been out of town at the time of the alleged burglary, whenever it may have occurred, and in their evidence showed an utter contempt for dates, events, and seasons. One female witness avowed herself the cousin of Bright, whom she said she had known in "Ole Virginny," and never knew to act but as a gentleman. The case being so complicated and contradictory, the jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him.

CAUTION TO "STRAW" BONDSMEN.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up for sentence Henry Smith, tailor, of No. 89 Canal street, who pleaded guilty to perjury on the 17th inst. Smith went before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, on Jan. 27, and became bondsman, in the sum of $300, for John Waffelman, charged with disorderly conduct, swearing that he was the owner of the premises No. 139 First avenue, which, it was subsequently discovered, belonged to Henry Gucker. Recorder Hackett said that he was determined to do all in his power to stop the alarming prevalence of perjury at present existing, and sentenced Smith to ten years in State Prison at hard labor.

A SECOND COMPLAINT.

Thomas McGuire, who was committed for trial a few days ago at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of burglary, was yesterday arraigned at the same court on another and similar charge. In McGuire's pocket when arrested was found a pawn-ticket representing an overcoat. The publication of this fact in THE TIMES led to the identification of the stolen garment. Mr. George Walhouser, of No. 1,069 Second avenue, visited the pawnbroker with whom the coat was pledged, and recognized it as part of $250 worth of clothing stolen from his house a few days ago by sneak-thieves. Justice Flammer directed a new complaint to be drawn, on which McGuire was recommitted for trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The imports of the past week were extraordinarily large for this season of the year. They aggregated over $7,000,000.

The Eleventh Infantry annual ball will take place on Monday next at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery.

The Custom-house and Post Office will be open on Monday from 9 to 10 A. M. only. The various Commercial Exchanges will be closed all day.

Dr. Clayton A. Becker was yesterday appointed Ambulance Surgeon to the Park Hospital by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A petition for the release of Mlle. Juvin was sent to the Custom-house yesterday for the signatures of the Collector and the seizure officers.

The sugar merchants say that there are now no less than seventy-five vessels bound to this port, laden with sugar, and an east wind will bring them all in within a day or two.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel; Commissioners Bailey and Martin; Chamberlain Tappan, and Mr. George T. Curtis, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday.

Hon. Charles Mason, late Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, was admitted to practice yesterday in all the degrees in the United States District Court in this district.

The Tammany Society met last night and initiated forty of the members recently elected in the interest of John Kelly. Among the number were Messrs. W. A. Beach and John Deering.

The Boulevard Club will celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday by hoisting the flag and firing a national salute at sunrise and sunset at One Hundred and Third street and Riverside Park.

The officials in the United States Court Building in Chambers street have been notified that the spacious and beautiful rooms intended for their occupancy in the new Post Office will be ready about the middle of April.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has again appealed to the generosity of the citizens of New-York in behalf of the suffering poor. The calls upon the society for aid have been greater during this year than in any other.

The "Ring" heating apparatus in the new Court-house is so defective that several large stoves have been put up in the Surrogate's and Sheriff's offices to render them sufficiently comfortable to enable their occupants to discharge their duties.

The annual commemoration of Washington's Birthday by the students of the Cooper Union will take place this (Saturday) evening in the Great Hall at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of orations, recitations, and music. Mr. Peter Cooper will preside.

Controller Green has leased the building at the south-west corner of Washington place and Greene street as a prison for the Second District Court, pending the construction of the proposed new Court-house and prison. The rent is $1,800 a year.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Henry P. Wells and his wife Elizabeth were brought up, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Wells pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, and his wife was discharged.

The Cotton Exchange have adopted a resolution to the effect that a rapid-transit road between the two ends of the City is a prime necessity. A subscription list toward building the road has been hung up in the Exchange, but so far without receiving any signatures.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Great Western bondholders had another conference yesterday with the Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway in regard to the condition of the latter road. It is expected that they will come to some conclusion in a few days.

The reception and closing exercises of Male Evening School No. 42 Tenth Ward in Allen street, took place last evening in Steinway Hall. The exercises consisted of recitations and singing, and were followed by an address by City Superintendent Henry Kiddle, and the distribution by the Trustees of numerous prizes and certificates of merit.

A subscription of $40,000 is now open in Sag Harbor, Greenport, and New-York, for the purchase of a steam-boat to run between those places during the open season. It is proposed to purchase the steamer Escort for the purpose. The steam-boat W. W. Coit will also be continued on the route, and will resume her trips about the 20th of March next.

An amusing sight may be witnessed next Wednesday evening, at Steinway Hall, where over one hundred boys and girls of the Howard Mission will appear in ancient costume and represent an old-fashioned "Singin Skewl," presenting some of the quaint and peculiar habits of our ancestors. The proceeds go to benefit the mission.

The Executive Committee of the Local Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday presented to the board their report and suggestions in the matter of the grievances complained of by some of the companies to the effect that other members were cutting under the established rates. The report was adopted, and is said to be satisfactory to the complaining companies.

Edward Sheehan, of No. 50 Oak street, was before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of Lewis Hoffman, of No. 45 Oak street, of $1 50. Sheehan told the court that he took the money for a joke. The court was of the opinion that the robbery of a poor man of $1 50 in these hard times was a serious joke, and held Sheehan to answer.

The creditors of Jessup & Co., the Broadway clothiers, who suspended on Thursday, had a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a committee was appointed to examine the books of the concern and report what course will be the most advisable to take. Mr. Jessup says that the meeting was characterized by harmony and good feeling, and that in all probability an extension will be granted, which will enable the firm to retrieve their lost standing.

The Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland held their annual election in this City on the 17th inst., when a board for the ensuing year was elected, as follows: Allan Campbell, President; Adam Norrie, David Stewart, William Whitewright, Jr., William M. Evarts, William H. Neilson, George B. Warren, Jr., Frederick Schuchardt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Frederick G. Foster, Walton W. Evans, Directors.

On Thursday night James Nagle and Thomas O'Dell entered the liquor store of Thomas McGuire, No. 522 West Twenty-ninth street. Shortly after they got into an altercation with McGuire, who was badly kicked by Nagle and stabbed in the neck and back by O'Dell. The assailants were arrested and held for further examination yesterday by Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements in order that the assessments therefor may be made: Receiving basin in Twentieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, $377; sewer in Hudson street, between Spring and Vandam streets, $888 50; regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-third street from Eighth avenue to Hudson River, $101,072 85; regulating, paving, &c., Broadway from Thirty-second to Fifty-ninth street, $140,018 07; total, $242,356 42.

John Reese, of No. 961 First avenue, is under indictment in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of running a small illicit still. Reese's wife, in order to ease the prosecution against her husband, gave information that Christian Lorenzi was running a large distillery at No. 351½ East Fifty-fourth street, which had not been registered in compliance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue laws. Lorenzi was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, and gave $5,000 bail to answer.

On the night of the 13th inst. the premises No. 479 Ninth avenue were broken open and some $30 worth of lead pipe stolen. Nicholas Hughes and Owen Fitzpatrick, two small boys, were arrested the following day charged with the larceny, and acknowledged having sold the property for $1 30 to John Garry, a junk dealer, of No. 440 West Thirty-ninth street. Yesterday Garry was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and at Jefferson Market Police Court Justice Otterbourg held him in $1,000 bail. The two boys were held in $1,000 bail each.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met again yesterday morning to listen to arguments for and against the new rules for grading grain. Messrs. Archibald Baxter, of No. 17 Broadway, David Bingham, of No. 47 Exchange place, and S. K. Lane, of No. 90 Broad street, delivered addresses against the rules. The Board adjourned until Tuesday morning. So far all the speeches have been in opposition to the rules. Those members who favor them say that when their turn comes they will sweep away all the arguments of their opponents.

On Thursday night Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's Office, arrested Joseph Livingstone, a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, charged with grand larceny in having appropriated a promissory note for $5,000 intrusted to his care by the Poillon Brothers, shipbuilders. Livingstone was brought to the District Attorney's Office yesterday, and committed to the Tombs without bail, but was subsequently released on $5,000 bail, William Ettinger, fur dealer, of No. 73 Mercer street, becoming his bondsman.

Hugh Campbell, a bartender, who was tried at the last term of the Court of General Sessions for firing a pistol at Officer Clarson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and in whose case the jury disagreed, was brought up yesterday and discharged with the consent of District Attorney Nolan. Clarson, on the last trial, flatly contradicted himself on the witness stand, and was contradicted by his brother officers in many important particulars. The District Attorney, therefore, considered Clarson an unreliable witness, and consented to the discharge of Campbell.

The largest hog ever seen in this City is now

The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool Feb. 6, and Queenstown Feb. 7, reached this port yesterday evening, with mail news later by two days.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a girl named Kate Radly, of No. 242 Cherry street, while attempting to cross at the corner of Madison and Market streets, was knocked down and almost instantly killed by United States Express Company wagon No. 13. The body was taken to the Madison Street Station-house. Efforts are being made to arrest the driver.

on exhibition in the Produce Exchange. It weighs dressed 1,115 pounds, which is twenty-five per cent. below his gross weight when alive. It was a cross between the Suffolk White and Leicester breeds, three and a half years old, and was raised at Elmira in this State. It is to be sold at public auction at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, in front of the Exchange, for the benefit of the relief fund. Mr. Charles W. Strachan is to act as auctioneer. It is suggested that the purchaser present it to St. John's Guild.

BROOKLYN.

The February term of the City Court, Part I., closed yesterday. The March term, for the trial of jury cases, will open on the 4th prox.

Henry Hines was fined $30 yesterday by Justice Eames for presenting a pistol at the head of Philip Roch, his landlord, when the latter went to collect his rent.

The opening services of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Rev. A. G. Lamson, Pastor, Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, will take place on Monday next.

Harley Merry, late scenic artist at the Brooklyn Theatre, has brought an action to recover $5,000 damages against Edward F. Taylor, stage manager of that establishment, for procuring his discharge by false representations made to Mrs. Conway.

James S. Shaw was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Walsh on a charge of libeling the firm of Collins & Sessnon, of New-York, whom he charged with bribing various Brooklyn officials to accept a quality of supplies inferior to those the firm had contracted to furnish.

Capt. Crafts, of the Fourth Precinct, closed a policy shop at No. 145 Hudson avenue, and captured all the books and papers. Charles Martin, the proprietor, was arrested, as were also Cornelius Scott, Louisa Murray, and James Hickey, who were detected in the act of playing policy.

The Law Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday and discussed a bill to be presented to the Legislature providing for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $100,000 for the use of the Commissioners of Charity. The bill is framed and will be sent to Albany in a few days.

A warrant was issued yesterday, by Justice Elliott, for the arrest of Thomas Sheritt, who is charged with turning a horse suffering with cerebro-spinal meningitis out to die on Saturday last. The animal was found by Mr. Bergh's officers half submerged in a pond near the Coney Island road on Thursday. The officers killed the horse.

The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday to investigate the charges preferred by Dr. Norris against the contractors who furnish supplies for the use of the poor. A large number of witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that the supplies furnished were fully up to the samples. The committee will meet again this afternoon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

About a fortnight ago Josephine Young, indicted with Nora Brown for grand larceny, in having stolen a quantity of jewelry from the residence of Lyman Cobb, Jr., in the City of Yonkers, manifested a desire to turn State's evidence against Nora Brown, setting forth alleged circumstances which fixed the offense on the latter. At the suggestion of District Attorney Cochran, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Josephine Young, and she was then used as a witness against her companion, who was convicted and sent to the Albany Penitentiary for a term of four years. On Saturday the stolen property, or a large portion of it, was found concealed under a bed, where it had been placed by Josephine Young, who was at once arrested by Roundsman McLoughlin, and she was sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, charged with the double crime of grand larceny and perjury. Steps will be taken at an early day to secure the pardon of Nora Brown.

STATEN ISLAND.

A free lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, by Hon. J. W. Simonton, on "The Associated Press, or how we get our news at the reading-rooms in New-Brighton."

The North Shore Railroad track is in such a bad condition from the ice that the railroad company have been obliged to suspend running their cars, and are now running stages.

NEW-JERSEY.

Weston has arranged to give an exhibition of pedestrianism at the Newark Rink on Thursday next for the benefit of the Relief Association. He will walk fifty miles.

The quarterly convention of the "Spiritualists and Friends of Progress," of New-Jersey, will commence this morning in Library Hall at 10 o'clock. Sessions will be held every morning this week.

George Rudolphe, a book-keeper in the employ of Alfred J. Klemm, a wholesale druggist, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday on a charge of embezzling $2,000 belonging to his employer. He was held for examination.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, John H. Garrettson, an ex-Freeholder, and Joseph Black were arraigned to plead to an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the county. They pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $2,500 each to appear for trial.

James Hunt, who is implicated in the murder of William Livingston, in Jersey City, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday to plead to an indictment for manslaughter. He entered a plea of not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $13,000 to appear for trial.

Michael Sandford, the Receiver of the suspended Union Bank, in Jersey City, has announced that he is now prepared to pay fifty cents on the dollar to all creditors who are not themselves debtors of the institution. The stockholders have evinced a disposition to allow their proposition to remain as a nucleus for the necessary capital to organize a new bank under the National Banking law. Mr. Sandford says that in a few days he will be prepared to pay the depositors in full.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United Schuetzen Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. D. Busch, President; George Aerey and F. W. Schuman, Vice Presidents; Bernard Timpken, Recording Secretary; Herman Raschen, Financial Secretary; Anson Jentzan, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Opperman, Treasurer. Senator Abbett was elected attorney for the association.

The Metropolitan Building, at the corner of Main and Centre streets, Orange, caught fire at 12 o'clock Thursday night, and in the effort to extinguish the flames the entire building was flooded with water causing considerable damage. The office of the Orange *Journal* was more seriously damaged than any other portion of the building. The entire loss is estimated at about $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A team of horses attached to one of Schalk's brewery wagons ran away in Newark yesterday, and the pole striking a light-wagon driven by Andrew Slingerland, completely overturned it. Mr. Slingerland, who was buried in the débris, escaped with slight injuries. At the corner of Market and Plane streets the beer wagon ran into a peddler's wagon and broke it to pieces—Lawrence Martin, the driver of the latter, saving himself by jumping. The team was finally stopped by the fall of one of the horses.

SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN.

Mrs. Jager, residing with her husband on Jefferson street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday morning by swallowing a dose of strychnine. She and her husband had a quarrel about some domestic affair, and both became very angry. Suddenly she started out of the house, and after an absence of about ten or fifteen minutes returned, and in the presence of her husband swallowed a white powder, which was subsequently ascertained to be strychnine, which she had procured at a neighboring drug store on the pretense that she wanted it to poison some rats. A physician was immediately summoned, and an emetic, which partially relieved her, was administered. When she was able to speak she piteously begged the physician to save her life, but his efforts were of no avail, and she died in a very little while.

THE SCHULTZE MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Frederick Schiebe, for the murder of Jacob Schultze, was continued yesterday morning in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. County Physician Stout was recalled and testified that the wound was on the right side of Schultze's abdomen, and penetrated upward and to the left; there were no indications of the knife having been twisted in the wound.

The prisoner was then placed upon the stand and testified: I am twenty-six years old; was at Floral Park on Oct. 21 with the target company; arrived there about noon; was slightly under the influence of liquor and do not remember having any quarrel with Capt. Becker at the door of the dining-room; I know I made an effort to get into the dining-room, and somebody struck me; don't know who struck me; do not recollect seeing Capt. Becker at the door; I went down to the foot of the stairs and a crowd followed and surrounded me; they commenced to beat me, and I broke away and ran toward the stable; after running about fifteen or twenty feet the crowd overtook and commenced beating me again; I again broke away and ran toward the Beavertown road, about sixty feet; some one struck me in the back of the neck and knocked me down; as I was trying to get up again some one kicked me in the face; I then determined to protect myself and drew out a knife; do not remember doing anything with the weapon; several men then seized me, and I said, "for God's sake, protect me;" a large number of excited men then rushed on me and again beat and kicked me; I succeeded in breaking away and ran back toward the barn, but fell over the manure heap; the crowd again fell on me and were beating and kicking me, when some men released me and took me under their protection; I thought my life was in danger in consequence of the unmerciful manner in which I was being beat. He was sharply cross-examined, but did not vary from his original statement. One or two other witnesses were called, but their testimony was not important. After recess counsel summed up, and the case will be given to the jury to-day.

THE METUCHEN MURDER.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The trial of Michael Sullivan, charged with the murder of Daniel Talmadge at Metuchen, N. J., on the 1st day of last December, was concluded in the Middlesex Oyer and Terminer, in New-Brunswick, Judge Scudder presiding, last night. At the opening of the court yesterday morning Prosecutor Schenck summed up for the State, and consumed all the morning hour. After the noon adjournment Judge Scudder delivered an exceedingly able and very impartial charge to the jurors. The case was given to the jurors at 3 o'clock, and they retired to a room in the upper part of the building for deliberation. When they first went out they stood eleven for conviction of murder in the first degree. The remaining juror was, it is said, convinced of the prisoner's guilt, but entertained conscientious scruples against the infliction of capital punishment. His fellow jurors labored with him for six hours, and finally brought him over. At about 9 o'clock the Constable who had the jurors in charge informed the court, as our reporter was informed, that the jurors had agreed. The court-room was at that time filled with a crowd of desperate-looking men, none of whom made an effort to conceal friendship for the accused murderer. The court, probably fearing that a rescue would be attempted, and to avoid the possibility of a collision with the crowd outside the bar, requested the jurors to defer rendering their verdict until this morning. It was finally agreed that the jurors should be brought into court at 3:30 this morning, when the verdict was given. These arrangements having been made, two extra Constables were sworn to guard the jurors, and Judge Scudder adjourned the court "till the ringing of the bell to-morrow morning." Mr. Adrian, counsel for the defense, shook hands with the Judge, and bade him "good night," and the court and spectators parted for their homes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gov. George L. Woods, of Utah, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is at the Brevoort House.

Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, and Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. James Oakes, United States Army; Edwin Adams, the tragedian, and W. H. H. Bingham, of Vermont, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis; Gen. Duncan S. Walker and H. T. Yaryan, of Washington, and Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A HOTEL THIEF.

Henry B. Moulton, a clerk of the Grand Union Hotel, was yesterday committed by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of embezzlement preferred by his employer, Mr. William B. Garrison. Mr. Garrison alleges that on Thursday Moulton was detected in the act of stealing $5. It is also alleged that some months ago Moulton was caught in a similar manner, after having robbed his employer of about $300 in small sums, and that he was forgiven upon promising to make restitution and to reform.

[Advertisement.]

For Catarrh—WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Speedy relief; permanent cure. Pints, $1.

For inflammation, fever, or any sort of pain—Wolcott's Pain Paint. Speedily cures.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 92 premium; short sight, 95@96 premium; short sight, gold, 123@125 premium; on London, 150@151 premium; on Paris, 124@125 premium. Sugar firmer. Freights firmer.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 32½c. Resin dull at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 40 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—Printing Cloths are held at 6c.@6¼c. for Standard and Extra 64-squares, with few Cloths on the market and moderate sales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—O. Adams, J. Alexander, Mr. Allen, B. C. Boyesen and wife, H. Benham, Mr. Carver, Mrs. M. Daley, A. Dobson, Mr. Ferris, W. Ferguson, H. C. Francis and wife, Mr. Greaves, John Jones, C. A. Hastings, Mr. Hurry, Mr. Howell, A. C. Lamson, F. C. Lottner and wife, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Lougee, W. Mourilyan, Mr. Notman, Mr. Newcomb, Rev. Dr. Newman and wife, Mr. Raymond, C. Roundell, A. S. Rosenbaum, J. Sampson, W. A. Shaw, Alfred Shaw, Miss Ida Shaw, J. G. Smith, R. A. Turner.

In steam-ship Alps, from Laguayra.—Rafael Garbera s, E. Pinkerman, A. Ebert, C. Bord, E. Albert and wife, F. Frerirre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:48 | Sun sets......5:41 | Moon sets....6:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:45 | Gov. Island..8:34 | Hell Gate....9:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Utopia, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Barks Camelia, (Br.,) Harvey, St. John, N. F., R. B. Borland & Co.; Omega, (Br.,) Bruce, London, &c., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Helena, Snow, Melbourne, N. S. W., Mailler & Quereau; Felix Mendelssohn, (Ger.,) Barber, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; H. P. Kitchen, (Br.,) McLeod, Dunkirk, France, L. F. Brigham; Gentoo, Staples, Bombay and Calcutta, Salter & Livermore.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Elizabeth Winslow, White, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Bros.; Elvie Allen, (Br.,) Battie, Bridgetown Bar, Miller & Houghton; La Plata, (Br.,) Bray, Gloucester, England, C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Camilla, (Br.,) Crary, Marseilles, James Henry.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 19, arr. steam-ship Alps, (Br.) Drakeford, Laguayra Jan. 12, Porto Cabello 23d, Coro, 24th, Curacoa, 26th, Jacmel Feb. 2, Aux Cayes 3d, Port au Prince 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Feb. 13, off Cape Maysi, passed a steamer bound S., supposed one of Atlas Line.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Feb. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse and passengers, to Chas. G. Francklyn. Feb. 14, lat. 44 52, lon. 46 35, passed ship Admiral, (Ger.,) from Bremen for New-York; same day, lat. 44 30, lon. 47, passed a German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Halley, (Br.,) Cross, Rio Janeiro Jan. 23, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Crossed the equator Jan. 31, in lon. 40.

Ship Lander, (of London,) Knight, Shanghai 100 ds., with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 27, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 4, and crossed the equator Jan 28 in lon. 36 25; had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with strong N. W. gales; Nov. 26, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke ship Fleetwing, from Manila, for New-York; same time, spoke bark Hopewell, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for New-York.

Bark Granville Belle, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Purdy, Annapolis, N. S., Dec. 20, via Galveston 29 ds., in ballast to Henry & Parker. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Regulus, (Nor.,) Huldt, Dunkirk 58 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Came a southern passage, and had strong westerly gales, and been 15 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Anna T., (Aust.,) Giovanni, Singapore 110 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 21, St. Helena 31st, and crossed the Equator Jan. 18, in lon. 35; has had variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Sullivan, (of Boston,) Perry, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the Equator Jan. 20, in lon. 34; Jan. 13, lat. 10 30, S., lon. 32, spoke bark Henry A. Litchfield, hence for Sidney, N. S. W., 40 ds. out.

Brig Medina, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Virgie, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Boney & Parker. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails. Feb. 15, 100 miles S. E. from Barnegat, passed a can buoy painted red.

Brig Robert McK. Spearing, (of Quebec,) Hiller, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Jova & Terry. Has had strong northerly winds, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John E. Sanford, (of Taunton,) Deane, Havana 14 ds., with melado to James E. Ward & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bros. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. S. F. Seabury, Parker, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to R. G. Fairchild—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset—Light, S. E.; snowing.

SAILED—Steam-ships City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Erin, for Havre; Eleanora, for Portland.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Coast Survey Office:

Lieut. Commander H. C. Taylor, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, commanding steamer Hassler, reports the discovery off the boundary line of California and Oregon, of a shoal spot with 12 feet on it of mean low water, rocky bottom, and showing at some seasons a little kelp.

This shoal lies one and a quarter miles from the shore; the eastern end of Prince Island bearing S. E. ¾ S., Rocky Butte N. by W. ¾ W., and the western side of Goat Island N. W. by W. ¾ W.

It is a danger to vessels bound to Chetko Cove from the southward, or to those passing close in shore to avoid the northwest winds, and to such the course lies to the westward of a line between the west ends of Prince and Goat Islands, until Chetko River bears N. by W. ½ W., when it changes to the northward, for Chetko River, and to the westward for those bound to the northward, to pass half a mile west of Goat Island.

Prince Island lies close to the mouth of Smith's River, and Goat Island about three miles N. of Chetko Cove; both are large and prominent. Rocky Butte is the largest and highest of two or three buttes to be seen on the plateau between Windchuck and Chetko River.

The Cornfield Point light-vessel has not been carried from her station by the ice, as reported in some of to-day's papers.

STEPHEN TRENCHARD,
Com. U. S. N., Light-house Inspector, Third District.
TOMPKINSVILLE, Feb. 19, 1875.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sld. for the United States: Carl Gustaf, Cremona, George, Kentuckian, C. F. Elwell, Casilda, Diana, Enoch Train, Pleiades, Robert Dillon, Shasta, Assunta, and Maria Adelaide.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Europa, Clio, and Catharina.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Nelson, Mathilde Bellagamba, Robert Anderson, Kate Carnie, and Cherokee.

The schr. Mary A. Rich which sld. from Liverpool Feb. 16, for Havana, ran into a pier and was damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic sld. from this port at 12:30 o'clock to-day, for New-York.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Sld. steam-ship Nederland, for Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The Inman steamer City of New-York sld. hence to-day for New-York; all well.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

ONLY

6 DAYS

BEFORE THE DRAWING.

First Mortgage Premium Bonds for sale at

$20

EACH.

Third Premium Allotment held at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, MARCH 1 1875.

Capital premium..............$100,000

Every bond redeemed with a premium.

Address for bonds and full information,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

Financial Agents, No. 23 Park row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by draft on New-York City Banks, by registered letter, or Post Office money order.

THE GREATEST

CHANCE

EVER OFFERED.
A CAPITAL PREMIUM OF

$100,000,

DRAWN OUT OF 1,000 NUMBERS ONLY.

The undersigned issue certificates of drawn series Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating in the Third Premium Allotment, held March 1, 1875, as follows:

1-10 (one-tenth) interest of a whole Bond at..........$18
1-20 (one-twentieth) interest of a whole Bond at...... 9

HEIDELBERGER & CO.,
No. 216 Broadway and No. 294 Bowery.

DEPOT OF WENCK'S PERFUMES
GILSEY HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.

TH. ZSCHOCH,
No. 116 Nassau st.

BROWN & LEETE,
No. 21 Broad st.

More than

6,000,000

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